International Bank Note Society Journal

Propaganda "Bank Notes"
of Two Recent American "Wars" . . . p. 4

Volume 30, No. 4, 1991

The *IBNS Journal* is published quarterly by the International Bank Note Society, a non-profit educational society, and is distributed free of charge to its members. Founded in 1961, the Society now has a membership of approximately 1500, with representation in over 80 countries.

MEMBERSHIP DUES & FEES

The current annual dues, in U.S. Dollars and U. K. pounds, are:

Regular membership	$17.50	£10.00
Family Membership	22.50	12.50
Junior Membership	9.00	5.00
Life Membership	300.00	165.00
Euro Cheques, add		.50

Applications for all categories of membership may be obtained from the general secretary or the assistant general secretary.

Changes of address may be sent to the general secretary, Milan Alusic (address next page).

I.B.N.S. Journal

Volume 30, No. 4, 1991

Editor
Steve Feller
Physics Department, Coe College
1220 1st Avenue, N.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa U.S.A. 52402
Telephone: (319) 399-8633
Home Telephone: (319) 393-7052
FAX: (319) 399-8748

CONTENTS

President's Message

As we move into the new year the International Bank Note Society can take heart from the fact that most of its problems have been solved and "its act is coming together." The magazine—the mainstay of the society because so many members are unable to attend meetings and have to rely solely on the literature—speaks for itself. Nowadays it is full of varied articles, long and short, covering a wide range of bank note subjects and written by some of the world's greatest authorities. Some of us have seen it grow from a couple of folded sheets of paper and it is something we can all take pride in. Long may the editor continue.

It is noticeable too that membership is increasing. There are no rapid jumps, just a steady slow increase—and experience has taught us that this is the best way to grow. The services of the society are all very active. A lot of trouble was caused through auction material going astray etc., but thanks to Clyde Reedy and his team the auctions are back on an even keel.

Perhaps one of the busiest areas of the society has been the Grievance and Disciplinary Committee which has had a lot to contend with. Its chairman, Weldon Burson, has done a sterling job—often for little thanks; and many complaints have been satisfactorily dealt with. In other cases expulsions have taken place because the one thing we all want is a society where members can enjoy the hobby and trust each other. Having completed two years in the job Weldon has indicated that he would like a successor so anyone interested in helping the society in this most important job should contact Weldon for further information. Our thanks to Weldon for his tact and conscientious treatment of all complaints.

A board meeting took place at the very successful London Congress—reported elsewhere and the next major event for the society is the Maastricht Show in March. Hope to see you all there!

Colin Narbeth, President

Editor's Column

I write this a few days before the American holiday of Thanksgiving but realize that I should wish everyone a belated merry Christmas and happy new year 1992. I base this on the expected time delay due to publication.

I am proud to note that *The Journal* is essentially coming out on time. It is my intention to continue to fine tune the process so that we might move up future publication by about a month or so. We'll have to wait and see if this will indeed happen.

It seems to me that it is useful to suggest to fellow members of I.B.N.S. that they consider collecting ancillary material that is close to their main bank note interests. Thus, while my primary collecting interest is in bank notes and scrip from the Holocaust period of World War II, I also collect stamps, postcards and stamped envelopes from ghettos and camps as well as the rather few coinage issues from this period. In addition I also look for medal issues from after the war. I also collect bank notes, philatelic material and tokens from the various allied detention camps as well. This enriches the primary collection, in my opinion. A further possible benefit is that members who are considering mounting exhibits at meetings then have interesting extra material to place in the display cases> This might turn a good exhibit into an excellent one. Also, it is possible to obtain bank notes and scrip from these other sources as they frequently will offer odd lots of currency at auction.

Due to your fine response to my requests for articles I am pleased to say that we will be able to maintain the pace of 44 pages per issue into the foreseeable future. Naturally, if you have something of quality to add to *The Journal* please feel free to send it along to me (if possible in WordPerfect on a disk, either 3.5 or 5.25 inch diameter is suitable).

My best regards,

Steve Feller, Editor

Society Officers

President
Colin C. Narbeth
6 Hall Place Gardens
St. Albans, Herts Al1 3SP
U.K.
41-71-379-6975
44-727-868542

General Secretary
Milan Alusic
P.O.Box 1642
Racine, Wisconsin 53401
U.S.A.
(414) 554-6255

European Auctioneer
Roy Spick
112 Long Lane
Beeston, Nottingham
NG9 6BW U.K.

European Librarian
Michael A. Turner
George Winkler Str. 16
8000 München 50
Fed. Republic of Germany

Journal Editor
Steve Feller
Physics Department
Coe College
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402
U.S.A.
Office: (319) 399-8633
Home: (319) 393-7052
FAX: (319) 399-8748

First Vice President
Clyde Reedy
P.O.Box 669037
Marietta, Georgia 30066
U.S.A.
(404) 971-4217

Treasurer
William H. Stickles
4307 Grenada Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22309
U.S.A.
(703) 780-5295

U.S. Auctioneer
Bob Brooks
P.O. Box 6
Racine, Wisconsin 53401
U.S.A.
(414) 632-0238

U.S. Librarian
Angus E. Bruce
832 E. Marion Avenue
Hemet, California 92343
U.S.A.
(714) 652-8461

Newsletter Editor and I.B.N.S. Publicity
Lance K. Campbell
P.O. Box 204
Mary Esther, Florida
U.S.A. 32569
(904) 884-6889

Second Vice President
Don Cleveland
Box 129
Amembassy Canberra
APO S.F. 96404-0006
(U.S.A.)

Assist. Gen. Secy., Rec'ding Secy./Asst. Treas.
Suresh Gupta/Saroj Gupta
11 Middle Row
Kensington, London
W10 5AT
U.K.
44-81-969-9493

I.B.N.S. Research
John Humphris
P.O. Box 34
Sidney, Ohio 45365 U.S.A.
(513) 492-8989

Chair, Education Committee
Neil Shafer
P.O. Box 17138
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
53217 U.S.A.

Chairman, Grievance & Disciplinary Committee
Weldon Burson
23 Sarasota Drive
Stafford, Virginia
U.S.A. 22554
(703) 720-3529

Directors

Cem Barlock	Turkey	William Pheatt	U.S.A.
Weldon Burson	U.S.A.	Neil Shafer	U.S.A.
Lance Campbell	U.S.A.	Lawrence Smulczenski	U.S.A.
Chris Cosopodiotis	Australia	Roy Spick	U.K.
Peter Eccles	New Zealand	Mel Steinberg	U.S.A.
Suresh Gupta	U.K.	Michael Turner	Germany
Alfred Hortmann	U.S.A.	Miathis Verkooyen	The Netherlands
Robert Lahre	U.S.A.	Pamela West	U.K.
Michael O'Grady	U.K.	Joseph E. Boling (immed. past Pres.)	U.S.A.

Additional Appointed Positions

Advertising Manager:	Joseph E. Boling	U.S.A. (W. Ger.)
Assistant Advertising Manager:	Pam West	U.K.
Awards Program Manager:	Milt Blackburn	Canada
Legal Counsel:	Eric P. Newman	U.S.A.
Associate Legal Counsel:	Jay S. Jackson	U.S.A.
Archivist — Historian:	Peter J. Rader	U.S.A.
Young Bank Note Collectors Committee:	Joel Shafer	U.S.A.
Honorary Director for Life:	Mrs. Adolph B. Hill, Jr.	U.S.A.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Thank you very much for a most enjoyable "30th anniversary issue." Time flies when you are having fun, as collecting paper money has proven since I found my first note.

I can vividly remember when Dr. Loeb asked a then teenager to join a new group devoted to world paper money. Now, with teenagers of my own, I'm still enjoying the hobby as much as I always have.

I'd like to think that the hobby has much to offer that is worthwhile. Best of all are the friends I've made, including some of our charter members with whom I'm still fortunate enough to be able to enjoy the hobby. Just in the same week that the *Journal* arrived I had the pleasure of sending some notes to Mrs. Hill for her collection.

Here's hoping the next 30 years are as enjoyable. Looking forward to the next anniversary issue, which I'm certain will be as noteworthy as are all issues.

Sincerely,

Arthur Matz
I.B.N.S. CM #22
3304 Milford Mill Road
Baltimore, MD 21207 U.S.A.

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to the I.B.N.S. on its 30th anniversary. Over the years the growing information on world paper money has created a greater interest in our hobby, and, with this maturity, a greater degree of specialization.

Although much has changed over the years, the I.B.N.S. collecting interest code has not! I believe it is high time that the present code listing be revised and expanded.

In this connection, if a new listing is to be undertaken, I propose that the listing should consist of three (3) sections:

I. An expanded listing of issuing authorities: countries, colonies, and defunct states. (The Pick catalog would be an excellent guide—a good part of the 265 issuing authorities would be listed.)

II. A listing of thematic and other specializations (such as AMC, JIM, POW, MPC, specimens & proofs, Qn. Elizabeth vignettes, replacement and star notes, animals, birds, flowers, ships, science & scientists, military, etc.)

III. A listing of broad geographical areas (such as Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, Central America, South America, Middle East, Scandinavia, Balkan States, Caribbean, Southeast Asia, islands, etc.)

I propose that no code number be assigned to "collectibles" other than paper money. These other collecting interests could simply be listed by the individual members, along with other areas of paper money collecting not coded.

I truly believe a more comprehensive code listing would better serve the membership of I.B.N.S.

Sincerely yours,

Robert G. Lyttle
I.B.N.S. #5149
350 Golf Club Rd., #3
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523 U.S.A.

Dear Editor:

No doubt others will write and correct the error by Dr. D.C. James in his contribution to the No. 2, Volume 30 issue of the *I.B.N.S. Journal*, where he refers to Norris McWhirter. It was in fact his twin brother, Ross McWhirter, who prematurely lost his life as a result of activities by the I.R.A.

Norris is much alive and well and his main preoccupation these days is chairman of The Freedom Association, a very successful pressure group and much respected for its professionalism, mainly due to Norris's enthusiasm and ability to campaign on behalf of the ideals of freedom, whether it be on behalf of individuals or associations. I enclose a copy of *Freedom Today* for your perusal.

Yours sincerely,

Tory Pimms, A.J. Pimms
The Slades
Bushcombe Lane
Cleeve Hill
Cheltenham GL52 3PN England

Dear Editor:

At our August meeting, the following item was discussed with little general agreement. To bring the discussion to a close, I agreed to write to the *I.B.N.S. Journal*. The topic under discussion was the printing on the front of envelopes in which we receive our bank note material, an indication that it is such.

Whilst it is realized that everyone has the right to advertise in this manner, it was suggested that in the light of today's increasing crime rate (especially in the areas of theft, breaking and entering, and burglary), it was felt that it would be in the interest of personal security to omit this information when allied to a definite home address. This printing on envelopes led to our members feeling somewhat vulnerable, and it was stated that the fewer people who know of the likelihood of there being a collection of valuable material on any premises, the better.

We realize this also includes I.B.N.S. envelopes, but we felt we should let it just be known that it is of concern to some, and it is up to dealers and societies to react as they see fit. When we look at the number of dealers who do only print a return address and nothing more, it would appear that some have already considered the situation.

Sincerely,

Les Thomas, I.B.N.S. #4155
Hon. Secretary,
Melbourne Chapter,
International Bank Note Society
P.O. Box 802
Noble Park, Vic 3174 Australia

Dear Editor:

Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Michael Kovac and I have been an avid collector of world bank notes for many years. I have also been a charter member of the I.B.N.S. from its inception in 1961, having always held charter membership #169. It was therefore a disappointment to find the incorrect name of "J. R. Baker" after my membership #169 in the list of charter members on page 22-23 of the recent thirtieth anniversary issue of *The Journal*. I am therefore asking for a short notice of correction to be placed in the next *Journal* correcting this error. Incidentally, a review of the August, 1965, *Membership Directory* shows "J. R. Baker" was, in fact I.B.N.S. member #214 from the District of Columbia. Please do not view the above as a note of criticism. My love for this hobby and the people within it leave no room for any negative feelings. Finally, I personally thank you for your time and energy in helping to make the *I.B.N.S. Journal* and organization what it is today!

Sincerely

Michael Kovac, I.B.N.S.CM #169

Dear Editor:

**Local Leather Currency
Issued in Tartu (Dorpat)**

During the Napoleon war against Russia, a shortage of paper money existed in many parts of Russia, also in Estonia. For this reason the town council in Tartu decided to emit its own local money, making up for the shortage of paper money. Its first leather money was printed in the years 1812-1813 and 1818-1820.

When the town council in Tartu decided to exchange that leather money for bank notes of the state, they found that among the genuine bank notes there was a large proportion of forgeries, the well known Napoleon forgeries. These forgeries were a big threat to the economy of Tartu, and it was for this reason that a new series of leather notes was emitted. All the new notes have the year 1831, the same year as the decision of the town council.

In 1832 leather notes (rubles) were printed and 51,000 pieces were produced and in 1833, 2400 pieces. The total number emitted then was 53,400 pieces.

The cashier department of the town of Tartu exchanged the leather notes for a total of 52,344 rubles. That means that 1056 leather rubles were left over and were still in the possession of the inhabitants of Tartu at that time.

It is naturally difficult to say how many leather rubles from Tartu are in private collections today, but it is possible that there are no more than 20 pieces. Information for this article was received from the Estonian History Museum in Tallinn.

by Erik Johanson
I.B.N.S. #993

Dear Editor:

On reading and rereading Richard Underwood's article on "The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada-Its Early History on Bank notes," that appeared in the *I.B.N.S. Journal*, Vol. 30, No. 3, I ask myself, "What is this kind of article doing in a numismatic publication?" The personalities associated in the article with the Order of Nurses appear on bank notes for reasons that have nothing to do with the Order. The connection between the thirteen personalities whose vignettes appear on Canadian bank notes and the history of the Order in question is numismatically invalid, circumstantial, artificial and farfetched. The fact that the people on the vignettes were involved with the order at some point in their lives and were contemporaneous with it, is, at best, marginal to their numismatic significance.

This kind of history lesson by association in no way furthers our numismatic knowledge. In four pages I found only one fact that may be useful or significant to a numismatist: "After 1914 the custom of portraying the current Governor-General on Canadian bank notes was abandoned, and for many years members of the British Royal family were given this honor instead." The names of the personalities on the vignettes (the other information of importance) can be readily found in the Pick listings. If the intention of the author or the editor was to give our *Journal* wider appeal, a preference should be given to subjects of more universal theme than one that would be more at home in an in-house hospital publication.

It may be unfair to single out this article as an example of what should not be a part of numismatic publication because many other articles share the same misdirection. I feel, however, that it is a good moment to ask other readers of our *Journal* to express in this forum their opinion about the contents, their satisfaction with it or criticism of it, and to offer suggestions for future. Writers and Editor, please pay attention!

Yours sincerely
Richard L. Rosenman
I.B.N.S. #2244

Response from the Editor: *Since many people collect by topical association, such articles as the one mentioned above do seem appropriate to me. What do others think?*

Dear Editor:

Many greetings from the kingdom which is not in a good situation these days. We have discovered an error in the Saudi notes, and for me it looks like a real error, not like that on the bottom of the 500 Riyals which was corrected, because this error affects the accentuation or the vowelization.

I do not know why it was not shown in the *Standard Catalog* (Pick #6) or why it was not discovered earlier. The person who found this error is Nelson

Suba. He is a member of I.B.N.S. (#4872). I helped because he does not speak Arabic.

Is this considered an error? Can we show this in the next Pick? Is there any reward for a person discovering such a thing as this? I appreciate your help in this matter.

Warm regards,

Samman Ghassan H, I.B.N.S. #5153
P.O. Box 86935
Riyadh 11632
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

(Note: letter dated 27 Nov 90, sent to president of I.B.N.S.)

Propaganda "Bank Notes" of Two Recent American "Wars"

by Herbert A. Friedman, I.B.N.S. #4374

The United States Army has long been a proponent of psychological warfare. The propagandist's bible, *Psychological Operations* (FM 33-1) states: "Psychological factors are an integral part of all battlefields...The psychological effect of combat actions can be seen in the heightened morale of a successful unit or in the discouragement and fear of a defeated unit."

In our recent military operations in Grenada, Panama, and the Persian Gulf we have printed and disseminated millions of propaganda leaflets. In both Grenada and the Gulf War we prepared leaflets in the form of "enemy" bank notes.

The invasion of Grenada took place on October 25, 1983. Approximately 6000 American marines, rangers and airborne troops took part by the end of the affair. It was a sloppy operation with poor intelligence and communication, but the lessons learned led directly to the more successful actions later on, in Panama and the Persian Gulf.

The invasion of Grenada has several interpretations. It was probably destined to occur from the moment that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was murdered by a radical faction of his own ruling Marxist New Jewel Movement.

President Reagan justified the invasion to save the lives of American citizens, especially students enrolled in St. George's University Medical School. The United States was still in shock over the terrorist bombing of the U.S. Marine Corps headquarters in Beirut. Strong action was dictated!

The American military was worried by the Cuban influence on the island, and the building of a large airfield at Point Salines. This airfield could be used to base Cuban fighter and bomber aircraft. The military also worried about the large number of armaments flowing into Grenada. One shipment in 1979 contained 3400 rifles and 3 million rounds of ammunition. That seemed a lot of weaponry for a small militia. US intelligence thought that a large Cuban military force was on the island. In fact, there were a total of 784 Cubans, and 636 of these were construction workers.

Once it was determined that the radical communist government of Grenada was unacceptable, the United States moved swiftly. The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States was "invited" to join the invasion force. The seven small states that agreed sent about 300 men, mostly police, none of whom took any part in the fighting.

Although a great number of psychological warfare leaflets were used in Grenada, just one was prepared in the form of currency. This leaflet parodied the Cuban 5 peso note of 1961-65 (Pick No. 95). The genuine Cuban note is green, but the propaganda note is crudely drawn in a bright pink-violet. At top is Spanish text "Salvo Conducto"; at bottom in English text "Safe Conduct Pass." At left and right, respectively, are English and Spanish texts, declaring "To those who are resisting the Caribbean Peace Force, this pass will save your life if presented to any member of the Caribbean Peace Force. You will be taken to a safe place where your needs will be met. Food, clothing, shelter, and medical treatment is available." The back of the propaganda leaflet also had "Salvo Conducto" at the top and "Safe Conduct Pass" at the bottom, but no propaganda text.

Why a Cuban bank note rather than a Grenadian note? The invading forces obviously feared the Cuban armed forces more than the Grenadian military. Why a pink-violet color rather than the green of the original? Probably to make the safe conduct note stand out in the lush tropical environment.

I was surprised at the poor quality of this propaganda leaflet. It is crude and shows little expertise. Surprisingly, I ran across a second variety of the same bank note at Ft. Bragg a few years later. The Army has a psychological warfare school at Ft. Bragg and as a part of their

Genuine Cuban Bank Note

U.S. Propaganda note dropped over Grenada

curriculum they produce propaganda leaflets for various war games and exercises. The school produced a much finer copy of the 5 peso note as part of an exercise between the mythical nations of Costa and Ventura. This note was printed in green and reads "Safe Conduct Pass" at top and bottom. Instead of "Banco National de Cuba" it reads "Banco National de Costa." On the left of the note are instructions for surrendering. On the right is a guarantee of safe conduct.

This mock-propaganda leaflet is much better than the one used in Grenada, probably because the military had more time to produce the second leaflet than the first.

The Gulf War started on August 2, 1990, when Saddam Hussein sent Iraqi forces into Kuwait. The United States rushed to the Gulf in an operation named "Desert Shield." Members of the 82nd Airborne Division were on the ground in Saudi Arabia by August 8. The very first leaflet, a bomb warning, was dropped during the early stages of this defensive operation. On January 17, 1991, the air offensive, code-named "Desert Storm," began. The ground offensive was initiated on February 24. Just 100 hours later it was terminated on the orders of President Bush.

Information regarding the Gulf War leaflets has been gleaned from numerous interviews and briefings held during the war. Much of the information is still classified so I can only discuss those facts that have been made available to the general public.

The coalition forces disseminated approximately 29 million leaflets during the Gulf War. This figure was given to me by a source who was involved at a high level in the operation. Why so many? Several reasons. For one, it was decided early that the Iraqi soldier would be given no rest or opportunity to sleep. The plan was to dispatch aircraft over Iraqi positions every three hours, accompanied by a leaflet drop. There was also a difference of opinion as to the text of the leaflets. The Americans wanted a very forcible and threatening message such as "Leave all your equipment. Remain with it and you will die!" The Arab coalition forces took a different view. They wanted a less threatening message such as "Your hosts invite you to partake of our traditional Arab hospitality for peace, safety and medical care." In fact, both of these texts were used on different leaflets. Minor disagreements over message content probably caused production of additional leaflets. How many different leaflets were produced by the coalition forces? As I write this article in August of 1991, I have collected and have had translations made of over fifty different propaganda leaflets. Some claim that there might be as many as 100 different leaflets by the time they are all found. Worse, they occur in various papers, sizes and types. There are probably more than one dozen different leaflets prepared in color. In some cases, colored leaflets were also produced in black and white. Most were produced on a heavy paper or cardboard for drop by aircraft, others on a lighter paper for artillery fire. The lighter and thinner the paper, the more leaflets can be stuffed into artillery shells. It also appears that in some cases photocopying machines were used.

Post-Grenada training note prepared for military exercise

The main unit involved with printing propaganda leaflets on the American side was the 4th Psychological Operations (PSYOPS) Group (Airborne). At the end of the war, 98% of interrogated Iraqi prisoners stated that they had seen the coalition leaflets. Many prisoners refused to give up their surrender leaflets, believing that they were a guarantee of good treatment.

Different units also prepared similar leaflets with variations. I have seen identical vignettes bearing additional symbols such as that of the United States Army VII Corps or an American eagle. Some coalition forces, such as those of the United Kingdom, printed leaflets, though there is no evidence that they were disseminated. It seems that the same vignettes were used by many different units and as a result the leaflets are found in both major and minor variations.

There are six different leaflets reproduced by coalition forces in the form of the Iraqi 25-dinar note of 1986 (Pick #73). All of them reproduce the same bank note which has an Arabic serial number of 0473385. The reproductions measure 164x73mm, slightly smaller than the genuine note. The leaflets do not bear code numbers, but we have been able to ascertain the codes through other means. Many leaflets have a doubling of one or more colors, as well as doubling of text.

The first 25-dinar leaflet is coded A006. This would imply that it was the sixth different leaflet produced. The leaflet can be quickly identified by the large question mark on the back. There are 13 lines of vertical Arabic text which translate as follows:

> "Saddam's daily ration for you is ? The daily ration for coalition forces soldiers is: Breakfast: eggs, bread with butter, meat, two fruits, juice, milk, coffee, and tea. Lunch: meat, beans or potatoes, biscuits with cheese, candy, juice, and coffee. Dinner: meat, bread with butter, vegetables, cake, milk, juice, coffee, and tea. Prisoners are fed the same meal as coalition soldiers."

The second leaflet is coded A007. It can be easily identified by the words "Safe Conduct Pass" in

وَجْبَةُ الأَكْلِ الَّتي يُعْطِيكُمْ صَدَّامْ

قائمة لوجبات الاكل اليومية للقوات المشتركة

الوجبة الصباحية :
الفطور : بيض،خبز بزبدة ،لحم ، ٢ فاكهة ،عصير الفواكهة ،حليب،قهوة ،جاي
وجبة الغذاء : لحم ،فاصوليا او بطاطة ،سندويج جبن،حلويات،عصير فواكهة
وجبة العشاء :
لحم ،خبز بزبدة ،خضراوات،كيك
حليب، فواكهة و عصير الفواكهة ،قهوة ،جاي

ان الاسرى ايضا ياكلون مع جنود القوات المشتركة في الوجبات المذكورة .

A006 — Back of Safe Conduct Pass used in Desert Storm

SAFE CONDUCT PASS

جواز سفر مرور

في حال تركتم القتال فانكم ستكونون في امان و ستعودون الى عائلاتكم .
نفذوا الاعمال الاتية :
١- اسحب مخازن عتاد سلاحك .
٢- ضع سلاحك الى كتفك الايسر وادر فوهته الى الاسفل .
٣- ضع يديك فوق راسك .
٤- اقترب ببطء الى المواقع العسكرية .

ملاحظة :
كن حذرا من حقول الالغام المزروعة طول الحدود .
الان :
استعمل بطاقة المرور هذه .

الجنود العراقيون الذين يحملون هذا الجواز فدليل على عزمهم الصادق بالتوقف عن القتال والانسحاب من ميدان المعركة . يجب تجريدهم من السلاح ومعاملتهم معاملة حسنة وتوفير الطعام والماء واذا دعت الحاجة العلاج الطبي .

جواز سفر مرور
SAFE CONDUCT PASS
قائد
القوات المشتركة

A007 — Back of Safe Conduct Pass used in Desert Storm

English at the top and bottom on the back. The Arabic text reads:

"You do not have to die. You can be safe and return to your family and loved ones if you cease resistance. You must follow these steps strictly:

1. Remove the magazine from your weapon.
2. Sling your weapon over your left shoulder with the muzzle down.
3. Raise your arms above your head.
4. Approach our position slowly. Hold this pass in your hand above your head.

If you do this, you will not die. You will be treated well and someday return to your family. NOTE: Beware of mine fields along the border. The Iraqi soldiers that carry this safe conduct pass are using it as a sign of their sincere desire to cease resistance and be removed from the battlefield. They are to be disarmed, to be well treated, to receive food, water, and medical treatment if necessary.

Commander, Combined Forces."

There are at least two interesting varieties of this note. The first is a major misregistration with the black and red inks on the front clearly doubled. A second variety has a vertical blue streak on the face of Hussein from the collar to the cheek.

The third leaflet is coded A009. Vertically on the back are 14 lines of Arabic text which reads:

"Attention V Corps soldiers.

Saddam is leading you to death and dishonor. Do not obey his orders. If all the tires on your truck are cut, it cannot move. If your tank is mired in the mud, it cannot move into battle. If your weapons cannot fire, you don't have to fight. If your radio does not work, you cannot hear the orders of your leaders. Do not die for Saddam, but live for peace!"

The V Iraqi Corps was stationed along the northern border of Iraq and it is, therefore, likely that the leaflets were dropped from allied bases in Turkey.

The fourth leaflet is coded A021. This is the only bank note that does not have black text on a white background on the back. Instead, it shows a multicolored cartoon of an Iraqi soldier carrying Saddam Hussein along a beach littered with helmets. In the background a sign reads "Kuwait." The Arabic text from the mouth of the soldier reads:

Face of U.S. propaganda bank note for Iraqi troops.

An example of a propaganda note with misregistration.

الى أنصار جنود الفيلق الخامس

إنّ صدّام يدفعكم الى الموت وخيانة وطنكم ، ولأجل ذلك :
لاتخضعوا لأوامره .....
إنّ أيّ عطل في عجلات ناقلتك ، فاعلم انها سوف لاتتحرك .
وأن إنجراف دبابتك الى الوحل ، فاعلم أنك لاتستطيع دخول المعركة .
وأن عدم إمكانية سلاحك فتح النار ، فاعلم انك لن تمضي الى القتال .
وإن أصاب جهاز إرسالك عطب فاعلم انك لاتستطيع سماع أوامر قائدك .

لاتموتوا من أجل صدام
بل عيشوا لأجل الإسلام

A009 — Back of Safe Conduct Pass used in Dessert Storm

"I have carried you for 11 years. I have no strength to carry you anymore."

It is interesting to note that the identical vignette is used on another leaflet with a completely different propaganda message.

The fifth leaflet is coded A022A. I have data that implies it was dropped on February 22, 1991, which would be just a few days before the start of the ground offensive. Other data indicates that this and the next leaflet were never disseminated, due to the war ending so quickly. The Arabic text is five lines in a horizontal format and reads:

"The money of Iraq has no value. There is no food, no peace, no happiness in Iraq. There is thirst, there is hunger, there is misery, and there is

A021
Back of cartoon note used in Dessert Storm

death in Iraq. Saddam is responsible for all this misery! Act against Saddam now! His fall is inevitable."

لم يبق فرق بين نقودكم وهذه الورقة
ماهي الأشياء الكثيرة في القطر والمعدومة
المرض متفشي ، والأدوية غير موجودة
المجاعة منتشرة والأغذية غير متوفرة
الوساخة موجودة أما الماء والصابون فلا يوجد
الظلام مخيم ، والكهرباء مقطوعة
عندك الحسرات ولك حاجة إليه ، لكن
زوجك ليس موجود .
عندك خوف من صدام ، لكن عصيانك
غير وارد .
خطر الموت محدق بك ، وليس لك
نية في تغييره .
أيها الشعب العراقي ، ليس من حقك
إنتظار ما قد يتم وأنت جالس في بيتك .
أيها العسكري ، أيها المدني ، أيها الشيخ
أيها الشباب ، أيتها النساء ، أيها الرجال
جاء وقت تلبيتكم لنداء الواجب
هيا لنغمر الشوارع والأزقة ، لإسقاط
صدام وأعوانه .

The final bank note leaflet is coded A022B. It has 19 lines of Arabic text oriented vertically, the longest text of all the 25-dinar leaflets.

"There is no difference between your money and this piece of paper. Worthless money is plentiful in the land and the deprivation is spreading. No remedy is present. The suffering is expanding. There is no nourishment, but there is filth. There is no soap or water to be found. The darkness has settled. The electricity is cut. You are in distress. You have needs, but your wife is not with you. You are afraid of Saddam, but you do not disobey. You are in imminent danger of death, but have no plans to change it. Oh people of Iraq, you still have the right to do something, yet you are sitting in your house. Oh soldiers, Oh civilians, Oh elders, Oh youth, Oh women, Oh men! The time has come for you to respond to the call of duty. Rise up and flood the streets and alleys for the overthrow of Saddam and supporters."

In the future it will be difficult to determine genuine Gulf War leaflets. Some American firms are already producing and selling reprints. For instance, Kaufman's West, 1660 Eubank Avenue NE, Albuquerque, NM, 87112, 800-545-0933, advertises:

▾A022A and A022B ▴

أنّ النقود في العراق ، أصبحت ليست لها قيمة .
حيث نقص في المواد الغذائية ، وليس هناك راحة ولا السّعادة .
أن في العراق اليوم ، عطش و مجاعة و سفالة و موت .
أن صدّام حسين ، هو المسؤول عن ذلك كله .
والآن باشر بالعمل ضدّ نظام صدّام ... لابد من سقوط صدّام .

"Kaufman's has meticulously reproduced the original 12 PSYOPS propaganda leaflets..." The leaflets are printed on a 4-color press and the set is offered for $9.95 plus postage. A spokesman for the company told me that over 600 sets had been sold between May and July of 1991. They are fairly close in color and detail to the original bank note leaflets, except that they are larger, measuring 173x77mm.

The bank note leaflets can be reproduced on almost any full color copier. Collectors should bear this in mind when purchasing leaflets, as it may be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish genuine from the reproductions.

A few words about translations. I have seen numerous translations and they all differ. I worked closely with a Jordanian army sergeant during the Gulf War, and he told me that there are many errors in the Arabic text on our leaflets. In some cases he had to guess at the meaning. For the proposes of this article I have taken all the various translations and combined them to produce the message that is probably the closest to what we wanted to say. I have made compromises for the sake of clarity.

Thus ends our brief look at numismatic propaganda during our most recent wars. I would like to hear from any reader who cares to comment. Kindly write to Herbert A. Friedman, 734 Sunrise Avenue, Bellmore, N.Y., 11710.

Other Coalition Leaflets

"Saddam is the only reason for the bombing of Iran."

The reprint— notice the larger size

Flags of 27 coalition partners.

Rare Paper (Currency) Tokens used by the Jewish Community in Constantinople

by Kenneth M. MacKenzie, I.B.N.S. #1360

Last year Dr. Ata Erim and Louis Levy established the American Association of Jewish Friends of Turkey. It will coordinate the many activities and functions of the quincentennial anniversary of the Turkish-Jewish of Turkey, marking the time when the Ottoman Empire opened its doors to over one hundred thousand Spanish and Portuguese Jews fleeing from the terrors of the Spanish inquisition. It seemed to me that a brief note on the few known tokens which their ancestors used in the late nineteenth century (not long before the Empire in its decline was defeated in World War I and the Republic was formed), would be of interest.

The reasons for such tokens being issued is full of interest, so a review of the period would be appropriate before describing them.

Sultan Abdul Aziz, one of the sons of Mahmud II came to the throne after his brother Abdul Mecid died after ruling for twenty two years. He promised to continue the reforms which had commenced with the *Tanzimat* and *Islahat* edicts[1], and put an end to the financial difficulties being experienced by the Empire.

Unfortunately the abnormal expenditures and poor financial policies worsened the situation; there was no money in the treasury to pay the interest on the debt which rose continually, so on October 6, 1875, bankruptcy was declared. Abdul Aziz was forced to abdicate and Murad V took his place for a short term on May 30, 1876, followed by Abdul Hamid II in that year. The bankruptcy and interruption of the repayment of foreign debts combined with the defeat of the Empire in the Russo-Turkish war 1877/8, resulting in the ruinous terms of the Treaty of Stefano, accelerated the devaluation of the currency, and the copper coins became scarce. In fact, some years later by the decree of *Meskukat Karanamesi* (1881) all the copper coins were withdrawn from circulation and the daily financial transactions were seriously affected by the shortage of small denominational coins.

The events of this period drastically reduced the income of the churches, synagogues and related institutions because offerings and donations for charity purposes were usually in amounts of from 5 to 20 paras. In order to give worshippers an opportunity to contribute, tokens[2] printed on thick paper and card (some perforated as postage stamps) were allowed to be introduced by the churches and religious communities and were soon used extensively as currency, particularly in and near Constantinople.

It was not long before an extra-ecclesiastical phase of their use occurred, at which time all residents, Turks, Greeks, Jews and Armenians living in the same districts and villages, used the local church tokens for trading purposes amongst themselves. We know of such tokens with bilingual and tetralingual legends, and the official stamps impressed on the backs of them by issuing authorities guaranteed that local merchants could redeem them without question[3].

This paper (emergency) currency was in such constant use that it soon became worn out, and, of course, once redeemed by the issuing authorities, was destroyed. This accounts for the great rarity of the specimens today.

The government published an announcement in the official newspaper *(Takvim-i Veka'i)* in 1877 banning the use of such tokens and stated that paper money of 1 kurus (40 paras) value and copper coins of 5 paras would be issued to alleviate the shortage of small change. This was done in the reign of the new sultan Abdul Hamid II and the new notes of low value appeared under the seals of the finance ministers Yusuf and Mehmed Kani (see illus. D and E).

The use of such paper tokens was commented upon by an early traveller, Tozer[4], and were described in some detail by Hasluck[5] in an article published posthumously in 1921. These sources were used together with some recently discovered tokens in an article published by the writer in *The Numismatist*, 1973[6], but descriptions of the Jewish tokens which are rare were given little space.

According to historical sources, the original residence of the Jews in Constantinople after the capture of the city was Haskoy, when the Ashkenazi Beni Frank community was formed there in 1483. Its name was derived from the city of Frankfurt from whence they came. The token number 6 was used in that village. By the nineteenth century the Jewish community was far behind the Greeks and Armenians in taking advantages of the opportunities being opened up in the Tanzimat.

Throughout their history the Jewish refugees founded various congregations *(kahal kehalim)* according to the country of origin, region, province or town which they had abandoned. Every *kahal* had its own synagogue, rabbi teacher, welfare institution and various societies such as "benevolent society" *(gemulut hasidim)*, "visiting the sick" *(bikkir holim)* etc. and the tokens in the late nineteenth century show these names. The Sephardic *kehalim* attained the dominant position as a result of their economic status, cultural standards and large num-

bers. Under the millet[7] system in Ottoman Turkey, non-muslims were permitted to use their own laws and institutions and regulate behavior and conflicts under their leaders of religion. However, it was not until 1836 that the office of chief Rabbi (Hahambashi) was established by government decree. It was his office which negotiated the permission to use tokens in the period under review.

The tokens, which form a small but historically important documentation of the activities of the Jews in or near the city, are described in three groups, those issued by the communities of synagogues in seven localities, societies and schools. Most of the legends have been printed within a border comprised of printers' ornaments. It will be noticed that the Hebrew alphabet is used on the tokens and that rashi[8] appears to be the predominant typeface used, based upon the current Sephardic cursive script. Some square Sephardic letters are also used. This alphabet has been adapted for use in languages such as Turkish (old), and particularly in German and Spanish, thus Judaeo-German or Yiddish, and Judaeo-Spanish or Judezmo, called Ladino, which contains Hebrew words based upon the old Spanish (or Castillian) as spoken in the fifteenth century. The numerals on the tokens are written in Ladino with values in paras. Incidentally, at this time a newspaper, *Salom*, is published in Karakoy (suburb of Istanbul) in Ladino and Modern Turkish.

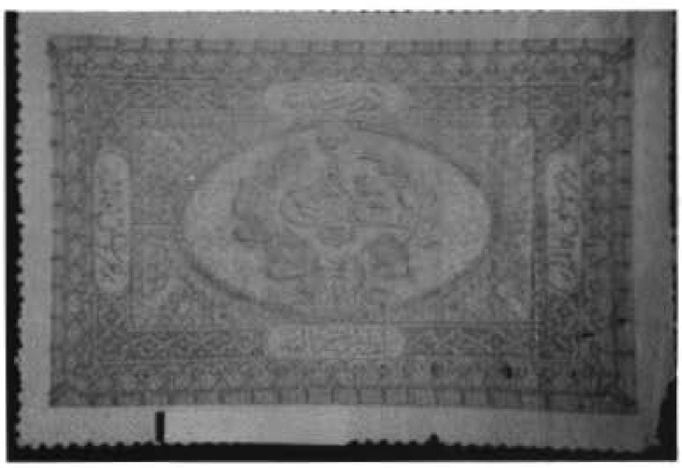
Illustrations

A

B

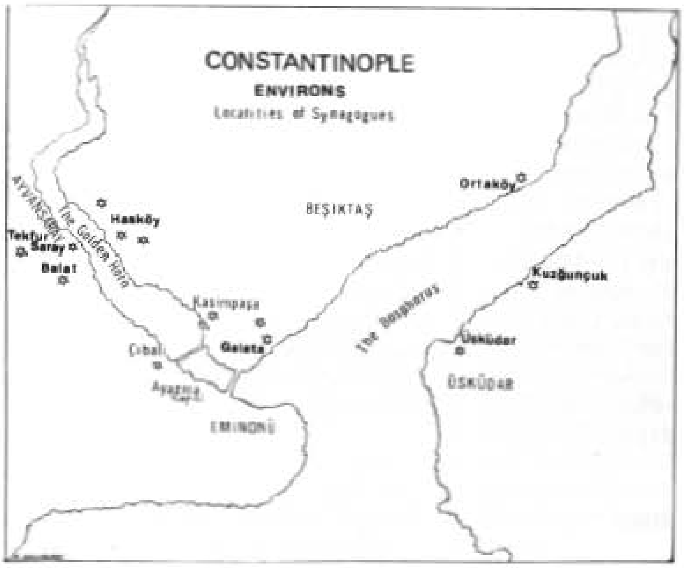
A Token for Extra-ecclesiastical use (endnote 3)
A token issued by the Church of St. John in Arnavutkoy ("village of the Albanians"), now a suburb of Istanbul, which in classical times was known as Megalo Reuma (Mega Peyma). The legends are in Hebrew, Ottoman Turkish, Armenian and Greek alphabets. On the back is an official stamp of the government office which shows the name of the place, together with a segment of the Greek church seal. Later, if there was any doubt about the genuineness at the time it was to be redeemed, it would be matched against the other quadrants of the stamp (seal) in the possession of the church committee. This method obviously commended their use to many people outside the membership of the church during the handling of daily commercial transactions.

C An illustration of the complete seal.



D Ottoman Imperial Treasury Note of 1 Piastre (40 paras) lithographed pale dull green on pale khaki background.

E Overprinted on back by the Imperial Ottoman Bank in 1877 and given a serial number. With the seal of the finance minister Yusuf, 1877.



Map of Constantinople environs showing localities of synagogues

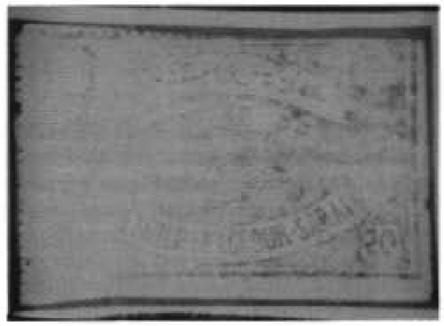
A synagogue in Galata (renovated).
Constantinople **(The old city, known as *Stamboul* or *Istambol*) Jewish settlements were near the gates on the side of the harbor (at the present time this is near the Galata Bridge), where the Bagche *kapusi* (Garden gate) was located, and alongside the Golden Horn to the Chifoot *kapusi* (Jew's gate), the Balikpazar *kapusi* (Fish gate), and Odoun *kapusi* (Wood gate), Cibali *kapusi* (gate of Glaziers), Ayazma *kapusi* (gate of the Sacred relic) to Balat *kapusi* (Palace gate) where the main Jewish quarter was located with its synagogues and schools.**

1. BALAT **- district (see token #18 also)**
K.K. KASTORIA
20
paras veinte

Twenty paras token printed on green, thin paper 42x30mm. There is an oval shaped rubber stamp impression on the back which repeats the name of the community. Issued by the Holy community of Kastoria which was probably formed by the refugees from the small Macedonian village of the same name, but called in Turkish, Kasriye. After the treaty of San Stefano the village was awarded to the Greeks, and the Jews who were mostly involved with the fur trade moved to Constantinople.

2. K.K. ELIJAH *(Eliago)*
paras 20 veinte
(?)T EGIR

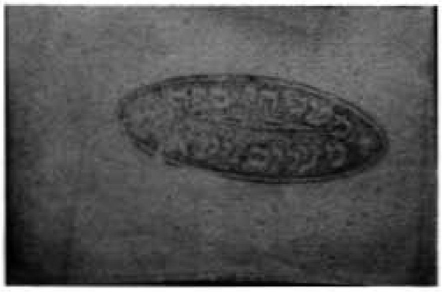
Twenty paras token printed on violet colored paper, 44x35mm. It has an indecipherable stamped impression on the back. The name of the holy community has not been positively identified but is believed to have been one of the synagogues in the Balat district, near Tekir Serai.



3. TEKFUR SARAY
TEKFUR SARAYI SINEĞOĞU
(Ottoman Turkish)
K.K. TEKFUR SARAY
paras 20 veinte
TEMPLE TACFOUR-SARAI
(Arabic and western numerals appear in corners).
Twenty paras token printed on grey paper and perforated as a postage stamp 35x58mm. The ancient palace of Porphyogeniture (*crown wearer*) was situated here. In 1724 a factory was set up for the manufacture of pottery tiles by Sultan Ahmed 111 who transferred it from Nicea. All that remained in the late nineteenth century was a colony of glass blowers, and it also served as a poor house for indigent Jews of Constantinople.

4. GALATA **(See token #16 also).**
GALATA SINEĞOĞU Paras on (Ottoman Turkish)
K.K. GALATA
paras 10 dies
TEMPLE OF GALATA
(Arabic and western numerals appear in corners). Ten paras token printed on grey paper and perforated. 55x36mm. Galata was the largest of the suburbs and principal seat of commerce for European merchants.

5



5A

20 20
KAHAL KADOSH MA'ALIM
20
paras veinte

Twenty paras token printed on olive-green paper 28x32mm. Issued by the Holy community of Ma'alim in Galata. The meaning of the word "ma'alim" is *raising*. The name is repeated in the rubber stamp oval impression in blue on the back, illus. No. 5a.

6

6A

HASKEUI*

HASKOY
K.K. MAYO
10 paras
on paras * (Ottoman Turkish)
MAGOOI*

HASGOV

Ten paras token printed on thick purple paper, 36x53mm. The value in Hebrew and Ottoman Turkish is stamped on the back. This is illustrated from a twenty paras token of similar design, (No. 6a). Issued by the Holy community of Mayo in Haskoy where the Jews were granted new lands to settle in by the great Sultana, Kyosem (wife of Ahmed 1) in 1640, when they were evicted to allow the Yeni Jami *(Mosque)* to be built in Stamboul. The name of the village means "*the privy purse*."

7. *ORTAKOY*
(See tokens #13, 14 and 15 also).
K.K. ETZ HAYIM
ORTA 10 KAYYRI
paras dies

Ten paras token printed on olive-green paper 32x36mm. There is an oval shaped stamp on the back, indecipherable, illus. 7a. Issued by the Holy community named "*Tree of Life*." This synagogue was burned down in 1934 and rebuilt shortly afterwards.

8

8A

8B

MIDRASH MOTOLA
ORTA 10 KOSHI
paras dies

Ten paras token printed on light green paper 30x42mm. On the back is a circular rubber stamped impression (illus. 8b) with the name and the date 5637, which is 1877. There is a similar token for 20 paras value, illus. 8b. Issued by the Temple Motola community which is a well known Sephardic name and refers to the founder member of the family. The word "*midrash*" often refers to a study hall.

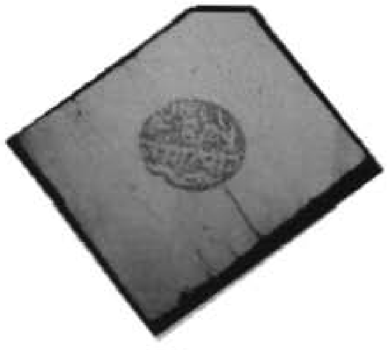
9. ORTAKOY MOTOLA SINEĞOĞU
(Ottoman Turkish)
M'D' Motola
paras 10 dies
TEMPLE MOTOLA

Ten paras token printed on grey paper 55 x 36 mm. On the back is a date stamp with name similarto the one on token number 8 mentioned above. The name of this village means *"village of the regiment,"* also known as the *"middle village,"* on the Bosphorus. The eastern section was occupied by the Jews and the western by the Armenians.

10. ÜSKÜDAR
KAHAL KADOSH
ADA 10 HAREM
paras dies

Ten paras token printed on white paper, 32x40mm. There is an indecipherable rubber stamped impression on the back. The name of this Holy community, which presumably brackets the numeral ten, is not clear. The location may have been in the market place where the large public baths called *Sultan Hamami* was located, in the ward (*ada*) called Harem. Uskudar, often corrupted to *ari*, is built on seven hills like Constantinople itself, of which it is the largest suburb. The ancient name, Chrysopolis, is used on the tokens issued by the Greek churches there.

12



11A

11

KUZĞUNÇUK
K.K. KOSKON CHYH
10
paras dies

Ten paras token printed on yellow paper 31x38mm. On the back is an oval shaped rubber stamped impression which repeats the name (illus. 11a). A similar token for 40 paras *as cuarenta)* is printed on blue card. The name of this village means *"little bend"* and is derived from the Turkish saint in the time of Mehmed 11 called *Kuzgun Babat.* Issued by the Holy community of Kuzguncuk.

13

13A

14

SHEMIRAT HOLIM
ORTA 5 KAYYDI
paras cinco

Five paras token printed on pink paper 38x32mm. There is also a similar token for 20 paras *(paras veinte)* printed on olive colored paper. Issued by the *"Society for the Sick"* in Ortakoy. On the backs of these tokens is a rubber stamped impression printed in Hebrew and Ottoman Turkish script, illus. 13a.

15. SHOMERIM ABOKER
ORTA 10 KAYYRI
paras dies

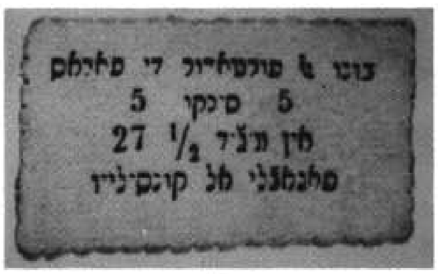
Ten paras token printed on pink-violet paper 22x39mm. There is an illegible circular rubber stamped impression on the back. Issued by the society called *"Guardians of the Morning"* in Ortakoy.

16. SOCIETE GERMAN ISRAELITE
Galata* 20 Galata
ISRAILEYET SIRKETI GERMAN*
(* in Ottoman Turkish)
(Arabic and western numerals for the value appear alternately in each corner).

Twenty paras token printed on white paper 55x37mm. perforated as a postage stamp. Date in use, unknown.

18. *BALAT*

Twenty paras token printed in French language with the place name in Greek, Hebrew and Ottoman Turkish. 65x45mm. The school was attended by students from all the ethnic groups living in the district.



17

17A

BONO PORTADO DI MAROS
5 Cinco 5
27 1/2 in magid
FANANLI IL CONELIEZ

Five paras token printed in purple ink on a pink card 30x52mm. On the back is a rubber-stamped impression with the words: *Tsedakah le-Aniyim* Saloniki (illus. 17a). Issued by Fananli, the consul for the Charity of the poor in Salonika. The first line means: *"good for carrier of,"* and the third line refers to the value at the present rate (1874) of the 5 paras, when the lira equalled 110 copper piastres. [The occurrence of the devaluation of the silver *medjidie (piastre)* at the time by 24% would make its value 27 1/2 copper piastres].

19. *BURSA*

Ten paras token printed on brown paper 33x50mm. perforated as a postage stamp. The legends are in Ottoman Turkish, Hebrew and French, and refer to the Israelite School in Bursa. The community of Jews in Bursa was the first in Turkey, and the quarter in which they lived was called *Yahudi mahalesi.* The great Jewish benefactor Baron Maurice de Hirsch gave large donations to improve the position of Jews living in the Ottoman Empire, by instruction and education. (In 1874 his donation was one million gold francs). The first "Alliance" school opened in Constantinople in 1870 and by 1902 there were 24 such schools throughout Turkey, founded by the *"Alliance Israelite."* The one in Bursa where this token was issued was one of the most important.

[1] *Tanzimat (Reform Era 1839-1876) and Islahat* edict (*1856*) gave new impetus to certain types of provincial reforms, such as involvement in process of government.

[2] Jewish tokens were not marked in any way to indicate their function, but the Greek Churches issued them with the legend *"valid within the church"* (ISXYE ENTOS TOY NAOY) and the Armenian tokens included the name *"ticket"* *"marka,"* and *"bilet"* occurred in Ottoman Turkish script on many tokens.

[3] Illustrations A, B, C.

[4] Tozer, H.F. *The Islands of the Aegean.* Oxford, 1890.

[5] Hasluck, F.W. "The Levantine Coinage," (*Num. Chron.* 5 Ser. 1.) London, 1921.

[6] Hadziotis, Costas, and MacKenzie, Kenneth M. Articles in *The Numismatist,* Jan., Feb. 1973.

[7] Millet, A community defined by religion.

[8] Author's correspondence with Dr. Ira Rezak.

Specimen Notes

by Nelson Page Aspen, NLG , I.B.N.S. No. 3341

This subject has long taunted many of us as to its true identity and definition. How does a true *specimen note* differ from notes marked "SPECIMEN," which may not be real specimen notes?

Little has been written on the subject except for occasional articles published in the *Essay-Proof Journal.* Most of these have dealt with stamps rather than paper money. The exception is an article written by John Humphris and published in *Essay-Proof Journal* Vol. 38, No. 1, Whole No. 149. I urge all syngraphists to read and enjoy his "landmark" contribution.

I have always wondered at the great variety of notes that bear the word "SPECIMEN" and have found it a syngraphist's chameleon. Perhaps before discussing what a specimen note really represents, we should describe the process leading up to the production of a legitimate legal tender note, slated for circulation. We can then consider what a specimen note is *not*, and then perhaps we can have a better understanding of the category and recognize a true specimen note.

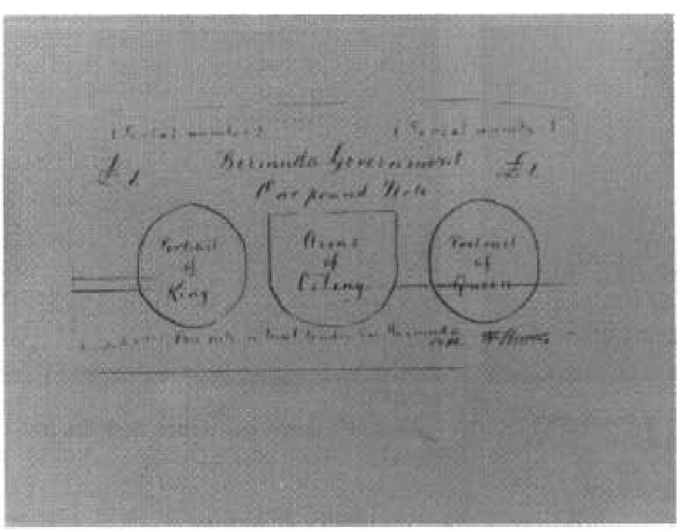
At some point, an artist's desire or an official request occurs to design a note to be used for a country's monetary exchange. This then involves an artist or group of artists. A design is produced, which in the past was entirely drawn by hand. However, it now may contain some printed elements. When finished it is termed the *"artist's essay* (Figure 1). Hopefully, this essay stays pure and is not reproduced or disfigured, except for margin notations regarding explanations or possible modifications.

A second term is defined in the process when the design is printed. The product is called the *"printer's essay"* (Figure 2). Most often produced in black ink, it may be of any color and, on occasion, even multicolored.

The design must now be accepted or rejected. If accepted, the artist's essay is now called an *"artist's proof"* (Figure 3) and the printer's essay, a *"printer's proof"* (Figures 4 and 5). Nothing has changed other than "acceptance." This is much like an individual who one day before his birthday is no different than on his birthday except perhaps he becomes "of age." This printer's proof now will undergo many modifications and therefore many subclasses, with various names to indicate changes in such things as color, paper and design. Names like "die essays, hybrid essays, plate essays, trial essays, color proofs" (which may even be marked "specimen"), and so on. This is an attempt to qualify the printer's proof, but often leads to confusion and colloquial terminology. Perhaps Brett said it best, and I paraphrase: a proof in the production of a note, prior to its issuance, is for the purpose of showing progress of the work.

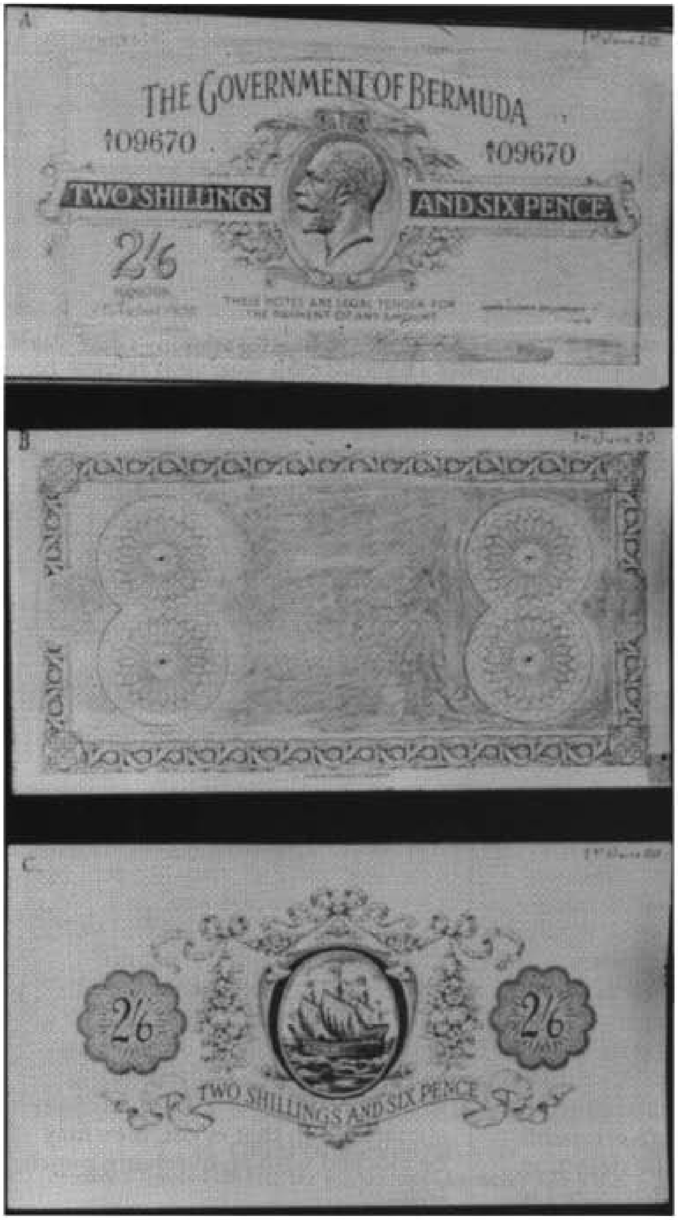
Experience tells us that no individual, committee or bureau has ever accepted a proof initially as it appears in the final stage. More changes are required and more terms utilized. Terms such as "late proofs," with changes to the face and back, are utilized. Eventually the changes lead to the *"final proof"* (Figures 6), a welcome term to the producers. The English add the term *"posthumous proof"* (Figure 7), for use after initial issuance of the note.

The note is now ready for production. Now what is a *"specimen"*? The dictionary merely considers it a sample or example of something. An Italian friend of mine considers it an Italian astronaut. But how do we define a *specimen note,* since the word "SPECIMEN," either stamped or perforated into a note, does not make it a specimen note. As a purist



1. AN ARTIST'S ESSAY — usually hand drawn — preliminary

2. A PRINTER'S ESSAY.



3. Top ARTIST'S ESSAY — bottom PRINTER'S ESSAY — was accepted and became a PRINTER'S PROOF.

4. A PRINTER'S PROOF may be single colored or multicolored.

5. A PRINTER'S PROOF — destined to become "unissued."

6. A PRINTER'S PROOF — a final proof ready for the pressman.

I do not consider *"sample notes"* as specimen notes, although many claim they are specimens.

Sample notes (Figure 8) are a special printing, made for a specific purpose. They are printed in full except for serial numbers and usually do not contain signatures. They do contain the logo of the company, prominently printed on both the face and back of the note.

The printing is invariably orange or red and quite prominent. At times, one may find paste marks from the period in which the sample note was housed in the salesman's portfolio. The salesman's book may contain not only a specific country's note, but also other note size examples of portions of notes and designs. These are all special prints made from working dies and are not proofs, but sample specimens of the company's skills. The DE LA RUE/ Giori Test/promotional notes are included in this group and, in my opinion, intaglio souvenir cards belong in this category.

Unfortunately, these products or notes often contain stamped or perforated words, such as "CANCELLED" or "SPECIMEN" and may also contain punch holes. They oft times could pass for specimen notes, but are *sample notes,* to be used specifically to gain contracts for the company.

Another note that is not a specimen note is a *cancelled note* (Figure 9). These are notes from a country's vault that were intended for circula-

7. A POSTHUMOUS PROOF—made after a note was issued.

8. SAMPLE NOTE—made to demonstrate the company's skill, also called a SALESMAN'S Note.

9. A CANCELLED NOTE—was never issued—
all dresssed up and no place to go.

10. A REMAINDER or left-over; also called an unissued note.

tion as legal tender and, for one reason or another, were disfigured by stamping or perforating with words such as "PAID," "CANCELLED" or "SPECIMEN," along with possible punch holes. Fortunately not all are destroyed after disfigurement and some remain for the collector.

A final note that is not a specimen note is the *remainder note* (Figure 10), also called the *unissued note* by Humphris. These notes, often abundant in certain types, are occasionally treated as cancelled notes and bear the stamp or perforation "SPECIMEN." While scheduled for destruction, they often surface in the market place. They may occur as complete notes, either singles or sheets, and may or may not contain signatures and dates. They are leftovers and in my opinion should be called *residuals*, rather than *unissued notes* so that they cannot be confused with, and therefore differentiated from, cancelled notes.

Care must be taken to avoid considering some of these notes to be proof notes. Residual notes may be slightly soiled, but are on "bond" paper; whereas in proof notes, Blanchard has suggested that the paper is the key. It may be thinner, more brittle and varies in thickness.

Now that we know what is not a specimen note, perhaps we can discuss the characteristics of a specimen note. A *specimen note* is a product of the engraving and printing firm to be used primarily by the government. It is required for law enforcement and government agencies, involved in the detection of forgeries. It is also distributed to banks, foreign governments and numismatic publications, all in an attempt to allow for familiarity of the new issue. They are often given to VIPs. Some countries, such as the USA and UK, strictly limit the number produced and keep their whereabouts ledgered. They may be hand or machine numbered in the margins and only on rare occasions sold to the public. They have no monetary value as such. Unfortunately, there are exceptions and some countries not only produce them intentionally for sale, but the higher denomination notes may exceed the legitimate notes in vast numbers.

Specimen notes contain serial numbers which are all zeros (Figure 11), although they may at times bear ascending numbers such as 12345 or descending numbers such as 98765. The note is invariably, but not always, stamped with the word "SPECIMEN" or "CANCELLED" and may be perforated or, at times, punch holed. The plates utilized most often, but not always, contain signatures. In that event, they may be blocked with an overlying punch hole.

In addition to the ordinary specimen note, there are three other types of specimen notes. For example, when Bermuda produced its first ten pound note, a special specimen note was made in green color, and termed a *"commercial specimen note"* (Figure 12). This was done to familiarize the people with the note prior to its issuance. Bermuda then produced the usual one hundred specimen notes in the proper purple with greenish hues colors.

A second, and possibly unique, specimen note type is what I will call, for lack of a better term the *"in-house specimen note."* This was produced by Bradbury-Wilkinson &

Co. & LD. and differs in that it contains, in lieu of serial number, the number of notes ordered. In the lower left of the Bermuda one shilling note (Figure 13) is "A 000001" and in the upper right is" F/1 300000," denoting the total number of notes. At the center top margin, printed in black ink is "12345" and, handwritten in ink, the date of approval for Bermuda shipment.

A similar note exists for the half crown denomination utilizing "A 000001" and " Z 240000." Both notes are perforated with the word "CANCELLED." These two notes appeared in Christie's London Auction, October 8, 1991.

The in-house specimen notes are used within the company and may have hand written notations approving color, etc. These are usually not disfigured by stamping or perforations.

The third and final type of specimen note, of which I am aware, is what I will call "*intentional specimen notes*" (Figure 14). In this situation, notes are taken from the circulating-note-issuing vault and stamped "SPECIMEN" and punched. They are easily identified as they bear the circulating note serial numbers. They may be used for educational purposes. They are made up in sets of each denomination. One cannot deny a profit motive if, when a set of notes costs a few cents to produce, it is sold for dollars.

When discussing this subject, it is easily seen that the *essay, proof, circulation* and *residual notes* are the notes of original intent and purpose. The *sample notes* and the *specimen notes* were made for a specific purpose other than general circulation. Only familiarity and research into the history of each note can determine whether it's a "sheep or a goat" - remember the chameleon and happy collecting.

The notes included for illustrative purposes are identified with captions beneath. Unfortunately, they are in black and white.

Consider joining the Essay-Proof Society, as its *Journal* contains many articles relevant to the subjects mentioned. Your comments are welcomed.

Nelson Page Aspen, I.B.N.S. #3341
420 Owen Rd.
West Chester, PA, USA 19380

11. THE SPECIMEN NOTE—
usually a limited edition for government agencies and VIPs.

12. A COMMERCIAL SPECIMEN NOTE—for introduction to the public, a different color (in this case green), and many produced.

13, THE INHOUSE SPECIMEN NOTE—
the serial numbers reflect the number of notes ordered.

14. THE INTENTIONAL SPECIMEN—
formerly an unissued note scheduled for circulation.

Ludendorff Spende: WWI German Pseudo-Scrip

by Lance K. Campbell, LM #78

During most major wars of the 20th century, fund-raising drives have been used to raise money for a variety of relief purposes. World War II fund-raising drives, such as France's Bon de Solidarite campaign, are fairly well known to world paper money collectors because of the receipts, in the form of pseudo-scrip, that were issued in return for donations.

One of the few fund-raising campaigns to issue pseudo-scrip donation receipts during World War I was German General Erich Ludendorff's Campaign for Relief for the Wounded. While many of the World War II relief campaigns were highly publicized and well documented, Ludendorff's campaign is shrouded in mystery.

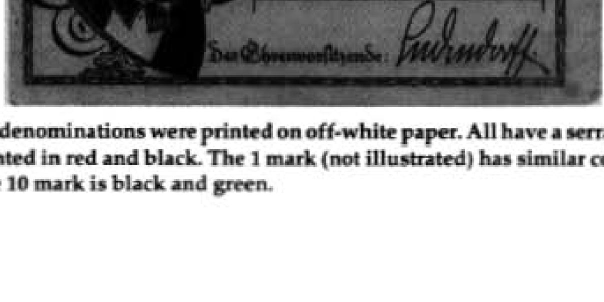
On August 20, 1916, General Erich von Falkenhayn was replaced as the *de facto* Commander-in-Chief of the German Army by Field Marshall Paul von Hindenburg. Hindenburg's official title was Chief of the General Staff. At the same time, Ludendorff became the second in command. In fact, he was offered the title "*Second* Chief of the General Staff." Ludendorff was a proud, egotistical man and did not desire to be "Second Chief" of anything. He preferred to use the title "First Quartermaster-General."

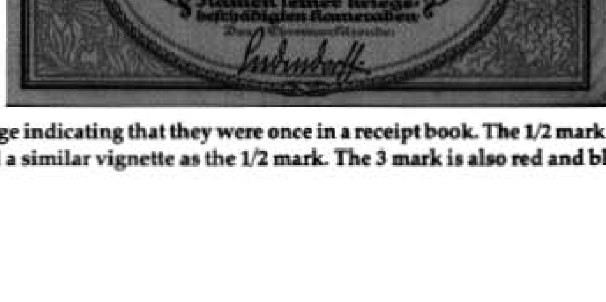
Ludendorff was, above all, a man of action. He was constantly critical of the German government for not being more aggressive in the prosecution of the war. His chief flaw was his lack of coolness and poise in times of stress. This proved to be his undoing. His military career ended on an ignominious note. In October 1918, as the German war machine was collapsing, Ludendorff sunk further and further into panic and incoherence and was summoned by the Kaiser, along with Hindenburg, to Berlin. The Kaiser made it clear that he no longer had confidence in Ludendorff. Ludendorff promptly offered his resignation which was accepted.

General Erich Ludendorff.

Ludendorff, like many generals who maintain a gruff exterior, had compassion for his troops. It was this compassion that prompted him to lend his name to a campaign to raise funds for German war wounded. The campaign was aimed at the German military. When a soldier donated a sum of money, he was given a Ludendorff Spende (Ludendorff Donation) receipt. On the back of the receipt was a place for his name, his unit, a validating signature, and an official stamp.

Four denominations of Ludendorff Spende receipts are known although others may exist. The 1/2-, 1-, 3-, and 10 mark notes all measure approximately 138x89mm. The 1/2, 1, and 10 mark are in a horizontal format while the 3 mark is in a vertical format. All have a facsimile signature of Ludendorff as the campaign chairman.





All denominations were printed on off-white paper. All have a serrated left edge indicating that they were once in a receipt book. The 1/2 mark was printed in red and black. The 1 mark (not illustrated) has similar coloring and a similar vignette as the 1/2 mark. The 3 mark is also red and black. The 10 mark is black and green.

Printed and Watermark Dates on Bank of England and Government of India Notes

by Michael Robinson, I.B.N.S. #3102

As a collector of Burmese bank notes I began to acquire notes of the Government of India issued from the Rangoon Circle (denoted first by RANGOON, then by a letter R). Like English notes they bear printed dates, but it was not long before I realized that this date did not always coincide with the period in office of the person signing the note. In addition, on notes dated up to the early 1920's the watermark contained a letter followed by four digits. For example, I have a 5 rupee note with printed date 19th May 1905, signed by H.J. Brereton, with watermark including A 41 06. Prior to 1928, Indian notes were printed by the Bank of England on paper supplied by Portals Ltd., and this watermark code is therefore applicable to both English and Indian notes.

Mr. Lacy, from Portals Ltd., explained the code and said it was also used on the white Bank of England £5 notes (and also on higher denominations, see later). Referring to my note, he said "The letter 'A' was used to indicate that the paper was made from the 'A' pair of moulds. Hand moulds were worked in pairs at each vat and where a large order required extra output, more than one vat may have been worked at any one time. These additional vats would have moulds marked 'B', 'C' etc. '41' would have referred to the week of paper manufacture. This number was changed each week by our Mould Office during the production run. '06' in the case of our £5 notes would have referred to the year of manufacture of the paper and this again was changed each year for as long as the mould was serviceable."

The signer of the 5 rupee note was Commissioner of Paper Currency at Rangoon from November 13, 1907 - November 21, 1908, showing clearly that listing printed dates against the signature is a misleading practice. The notes were printed and dated in England and then shipped out to India, where they were signed when required, possibly years later. Furthermore, the printed date may be well before the date of paper manufacture, as in this case. Its significance lies only in being connected with the series number. For English notes this has been explained by Michael Brill in his recent paper on £5 notes[1]. Indian notes follow a similar, but not identical, practice. I suspect there are still many people who believe the printed date falls in the period of office of the signer. For example, R.H. Andhyarujina's recent paper in this *Journal*[2] contains the statement "Harrison held office for a relatively short period from January 1904 to October 1905." This is incorrect. He held office from 1905-1908. The dates referred to are merely the earliest and latest known dates printed on the notes.

In 1983 I wrote an article on Government of India notes for Burma[3], mentioning the watermark date code and listing and discussing all known notes up to 1937, when the Reserve Bank of India took over note issue. In this present paper I shall be concentrating solely on notes with printed and watermark dates, which, in the case of India, ceases in the 1920's. In 1928 Nasik took over the printing and there are no dates either printed or in watermark. Readers wanting a more complete account of Burmese Government of India notes are referred to my previous paper.

In England the week/year system continued until 1944, after which a new system came into use. This is less specific, involving the year followed by a number which cycled from 1 to 8 and then repeated itself, such as 1945 8. It is impossible to know which part of the year the paper was produced. The system has been written up in a paper by Fraser and Jones[4] which lists the examples known at the time. There are, however, just a few misprints, but the overall pattern is clearly shown. This new system came to an end in 1956, after which we have had no dates at all. This is a pity; the older notes are far more interesting in that we can follow the sequence of paper manufacture, printing and signing.

The printed date is related, for certain periods, to the series number, each number having a production run of 100,000 notes. As the series number advances by one, the date advances one day, except that Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day were not used. Presumably this was to try to convince the public that work was not done on these days! The series number consists of one or two letters followed by a number, 1 to 99. However, not all dates are used, otherwise there would be over production, and sometimes the sequence breaks down. This may have been to confuse forgers, but of course this would only apply to future issues. Notes already in existence could readily be forged, provided the forger could reproduce the identical watermark, printed date and series/serial number of the note.

The main reason for giving a printed date was probably internal security, checking that the paper supplied was accounted for and helping to trace anything lost. Possibly the series number could have served this purpose, but maybe the printed date was put on for sentimental reasons, as the public expected to see one. It also had the anti-forgery aspect mentioned above.

In periods of high activity the watermark and printed dates correspond closely, but when not many were needed the printed date could be several years earlier

that the watermark date. Occasionally it is later, when the paper was put in store for some time. In certain cases, therefore, the printed date is almost meaningless, perhaps in the first instance being vaguely related to the time the order was placed.

In the rest of this paper I shall list known examples of English and Indian notes with watermark dates. The data for English notes comes from Michael Brill, Geoff Oldham, and a few are from my own collection or have been seen by me. The Indian data comes mostly from John Humphris for series numbers, and from my own notes and those of Mr. R. Negleman and Dr. P.L. Gupta, for watermarks. The bulk of it was published in (3), but there are a few additions. I should like to thank all concerned for their help.

Although the watermark date codes have been known for some time, there has been very little published in the literature. I hope this article will help to redress the balance and show that, particularly for Indian notes, a knowledge of them is indispensable to a correct understanding of the note issue. Recording only the printed dates can be misleading.

Watermark dates on Bank of England Notes

a) pre-war series with week of manufacture

I list below notes from the sources quoted, including a few from photos in the Pick catalog. With the latter it is sometimes difficult to make out the watermark, and uncertain digits are written in brackets with a question mark.

denom.	printed date	w/m date and letter	denom.	printed date	w/m date and letter
£5	10. 2.89	L 40 92	£5	9. 2.22	C 06 22
	25. 3.09	H 38 09		20. 2.23	P(2?)623
	22. 3.15	J 38 15		4. 3.26	K 19 26
	28. 8.15	S 22 16			
	21. 5.19	C 49 19		10. 7.28	A 39 28
	27. 5.19	C 45 19		8. 5.30	N 07 30
	31. 5.19	P 43 19		22. 6.31	D 04 31
	27. 6.19	C 05 20		11. 6.34	S363(3?)
	18. 7.19	N 08 20		25. 8.37	E 35 37
	18.11.19	X 17 20		8. 3.38	G033(8?)
£10	15. 6.21	H 31 21	£50	12. 6.31	G 19 30
	18.12.26	K 33 26		12. 6.33	G 04 32
	11. 1.37	C 45 36		20. 4.36	F 13 35
£20	15. 8.33	H 40 31			
	20. 8.36	F 29 36			

b) £5 series of 1944-56, with year and 1-8 cycle.

The following are examples from Brill, Oldham and those seen by me, plus the first and last of [4]. The series number is given when known.

Printed date	w/m	Series number	Printed date	w/m	Series number
2. 9.44	19455	E01	24.10.55	19558	B13A
7.12.45	19476		25.11.55	19554	B41A
7. 2.47	19481		21.12.55	19552	B63A
6. 6.47	19486	M37	2. 1.56	19554	B73A
3. 7.50	19522		20. 1.56	19564	B89A
14.10.50	19523	S83	21. 1.56	19555	B90A
9. 5.52	19542	X75	27. 1.56	19562	B95A
9. 6.52	19554		6. 2.56	19562	C04A
5. 7.52	19553		17. 2.56	19564	C14A
2. 4.55	19552	Z37	12. 3.56	19568	C34A
16. 4.55	19555		20. 3.56	19567	C41A
17. 5.55	19557	Z74	18. 4.56	19567	
12.10.55	19556	B03A	3. 8.56	19563	D58A

The data for 20 and 21. 1.56 are not a misprint; this is obviously the time when the 1956 paper came into use. It is of interest to note that there is sometimes a 2 year gap between the printed and w/m dates in the late 1940's and early 1950's. With the pre-war notes, the printed and w/m dates generally correspond closely for the £5 and £10 (but not that of 1889), but for the £20 and £50 in the early 1930's the w/m date is sometimes much earlier. This indicates that the stock of paper was adequate to meet required note supply for some time, and may be the case also for some of the £5 notes.

Government of India notes

Early Indian notes were issued from separate Circles, eg. Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, with the Circle name spelled out in full. They were printed and sent to India unsigned, the signature of the Commissioner of Currency at the Circle being added when issued, with a rather crude black ink stamp. Later on notes were "universalized," that is the note was basically the same for all Circles, but distinguished by a single letter for the Circle - C for Calcutta, B or Bombay, R for Rangoon. Eventually even these letters disappeared. For universalized notes the signature is that of the official in charge at Calcutta. Universalizing was applied at different times for each note - 1903 for the 5 rupees (1909 in Burma), 1910 for the 10 rupees and 50 rupees, 1911 for the 100 rupees and 1931 or 32 for the 500 and 1000 rupees. These high denomination notes therefore bear the signature of the local Commissioner much later than lower denominations. The 20 rupee was withdrawn in 1910 and never universalized.

In order to understand these early notes we therefore need a list of the Commissioners of Paper Currency at the main Circles, and the dates they held office, together with those of the Controllers of Currency for all India. These people seem to have taken frequent periods of leave, when various deputies would officiate, but, except in rare instances (which will be noted), the deputies did not sign notes. In general, therefore, I have only listed those appointed to the head position. In the case of Rangoon I prepared[3] a very precise set of dates, compiled from the Indian Civil Lists, but the other data generally just gives the year, except where more detailed information was supplied. This other data was kindly obtained by the India Office Library staff. Taken as a whole, it should enable the vast majority of Indian notes to be dated quite accurately, once the watermark date is also noted. Some of the signatures given in Pick are incorrect, due to difficulty in reading their writing. For example, Jay should be Gay, Kingstocke should be Brigstocke and I. L. Sundtrayton is probably J. L. Lushington. Some of the printed dates quoted in Pick

seem to be too late for the signatures and need to be checked.

a) Calcutta (Comptroller and Auditor General)

1870-80	E.F. Harrison (H.D. Sandeman was one of his deputies in this period).
1880-81	W. Waterfield
1881-87	J. Westland
1888-91	E. Gay
1891-98	S. Jacob
Dec. 1898-1906	Arthur Frederick Cox
1906-10	Oscar Theodore Barrow
1910-12	Robert Woodburn Gillan
1912-14	Vacant (M.F. Gauntlett officiating, but did not sign notes). Later holders not relevant, but R.A. Gamble was in charge in 1914.

b) Bombay (Accountant General)

1862-70	J.A. Ballard
1870-76	J.L. Lushington
1877-79	C.E. Chapman
1879-87	E. Gay
1888	A.C. Tupps
1888-89	Vacant (A.F. Cox officiating)
1889-90	S. Jacob
1890-92	R. Logan
1892-Mar 94	A.F. Cox
Mar 94-1903	O.T. Barrow
1903-04	J.C.E. Branson
1904-05	O.T. Barrow
1905-08	Francis Capel Harrison
1908-12	W.H. Michael
Oct 1912-Sep 1914	Arthur Montagu Brigstocke
1914-15	Vacant (D. Dewar officiating)
Nov 1915-Jan 1918	A.M. Brigstocke

Later holders will include C.W. Cassog. A.V. Venkataramana Aiyar was deputy Controller of Currency at Bombay from January 1924 until at least 1926.

c) Rangoon (Commissioner of Paper Currency)

The post is first mentioned in the Indian Civil Lists in October 1887, but a commissioner did exist as early as 1883. To begin with, the office was effectively part of the finance dept. (sometimes referred to as the accounts dept.) and the notes issued by the Comptroller of British Burma. This is why it is not at first mentioned separately in the Civil Lists. Dr. P.L. Gupta informed me (from material in the National Archives at New Delhi) that the first shipment of Rangoon notes left England about October 1883 and reached Rangoon at the end of January 1884. Reference is made to a Mr. Rule as Commissioner of Paper Currency, so the signature on very early notes may be Rule or Wells.

1 Aug 1883-24 Mar 1885	William Wells, Commissioner of Financial Dept.; Commissioner of Paper Currency, Rangoon
25 Mar 1885-24 Jun 1885	William Dougald Flower Cowley, Comptroller of British Burma and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Rangoon
25 Jun 1885-26 Feb 1887	W. Wells
27 Feb 1887- 4 Mar 1887	W.D.F. Cowley
5 Mar 1887-27 Jun 1890	Thomas Hesketh Biggs
28 Jun 1890-25 Sep 1890	Frederick James Atkinson
26 Sep 1890-23 Mar 1892	T.H. Biggs
24 Mar 1892-15 Dec 1892	C.E. Crawley
16 Dec 1892- 5 Nov 1895	T.H. Biggs
6 Nov 1895-14 Nov 1898	C. Rivett-Carnac
15 Nov 1898-22 Dec 1902	Richard Erris Hamilton
23 Dec 1902-11 Mar 1904	Henry George Harris Keene
12 Mar 1904-10 May 1906	F.J. Atkinson
11 May 1906-12 Nov 1907	Mager Frederic Gauntlett
13 Nov 1907-21 Nov 1908	Herbert James Brereton
22 Nov 1908- 9 Nov 1909	M.F. Gauntlett
10 Nov 1909-27 May 1912	Walter Sibbold Adie

The next Commissioner was A. Newmarch, and A.M. Brigstocke was Accountant General for Burma from Jan 1918-Jan 1919 (responsible for issuing paper currency?). However, these and other names after 1912 could only appear on 500 rupee notes and upwards, and none have so far been reported.

d) Controller of the Currency for all India

This post was established in 1913 and is effectively a continuation (as far as note signing is concerned) of that of Comptroller and Auditor General at Calcutta. There is continuity of signatures from Gillan to Howard, because although M.F. Gauntlett signed the 1912 and 1913 annual reports of the Comptroller, he was merely officiating, the post was nominally vacant. Therefore his signature does not appear in this capacity.

Henry Fraser Howard — 10 Apr 1914- 1 July 1916

Moses Mordecai Simeon Gubbay — 12 May 1917- 4 May 1920, officiating — 2 Jul 1916-11 May 1917 (Signatures have not appeared.)

W. Alder officiating — 6 Jun 1919-4 Dec 1920

E.M. Cook — 5 May 1920-31 Mar 1921

Arthur Cecil McWatters — 26 May 1921-14 Jan 1924, officiating — 4 Dec 1920-25 May 1921

Howard Denning — 15 Jan 1924-27 Oct 1929, officiating — 31 Mar 1923-14 Jan 1924

A.V.V. Aiyar was officiating Controller of Currency in March 1924 and signed the 1924 Annual Report. (See also the list for Bombay.) His signature has appeared on notes.

James Braid Taylor — 1929-35

John William Kelly — 1935-37

Thereafter, note issue was taken over by the Reserve Bank of India, save for the 1 rupee which was the responsibility of the Government of India. Neither of

these is relevant to the present article.

List of known Rangoon Circle notes, with watermark date if known

Fuller descriptions of the note design are in reference[3]. Here attention is confined to printed and w/m date, signature and series number. Bracket notes indicate that the sequence is consistent with consecutive days printing excluding Sundays.

a) early notes with RANGOON

Denom.	Printed date	Series	Signature	w/m date (if known)
5 rupees	1 Jun 1904	QA 92	Fred Atkinson	none visible
	19 May 1905	QB 34	H.J. Brereton	A 41 06 & A 42 06
10 rupees	3 Apr 1897	QA 4	R.E. Hamilton	
	16 Aug 1907	QB 96	M.F. Gauntlett	
	6 Sep 1907	QB 78	"	N 07 09

(The 6 Sep note has been verified, but the series number for 16 Aug seems out of sequence.)

Denom.	Printed date	Series	Signature	w/m date (if known)
100 rupees	27 Nov 1915	-	M.M.S. Gubbay	
	30 Nov 1915	-	"	
	18 Aug 1922	-	H. Denning	

b) universalized notes, with R for RANGOON

Denom.	Printed date	Series	Signature	w/m date (if known)
5 rupees	21 Sep 1914	HD 36	M.M.S. Gubbay	E 47 17

(4 serial numbers)

It should be noted here that not all 5 rupee notes have a watermark date. I have one from the Bombay Circle (letter B) with Gubbay signature, 9 Jun 1915, and three serial numbers (Pick A6). There is definitely no w/m date.

Denom.	Printed date	Series	Signature	w/m date (if known)
10 rupees	7 Jul 1911	HC 6}	R.W. Gillan	
	12 Jul 1911	HC 10}	"	N 23 11
	22 Jul 1911	HC 19}	"	Z 25 11
	16 Apr 1912	IC-	"	
	30 Apr 1912	IC 15	"	
	30 Nov 1912	-	"	
	2 Jan 1915	NC 70	H.F. Howard	N 35 15
	8 May 1915	-	M.M.S. Gubbay	
	28 Mar 1916	QD 80	"	

(series number seems out of sequence)

Denom.	Printed date	Series	Signature	w/m date (if known)
	22 May 1917	HD 54}	"	B1 20 17
	7 Jun 1918	ID 54}	unsigned in error, but circulated	
	15 Jun 1918	-}	M.M.S. Gubbay	
	21 Jun 1918	-}	"	
	27 Jun 1918	ID 71}	"	A 26 18
	29 Jun 1918	ID 73}	"	
	10 Aug 1918	-}	"	
	12 Sep 1918	KD 38}	"	proof on unwatermarked paper

(KD 38 fits in if J is omitted)

Denom.	Printed date	Series	Signature	w/m date (if known)
	21 Sep 1918	-	"	
	18 Oct 1918	-	"	
	19 Oct 1918	-	M.M.S. Gubbay	
	28 Oct 1918	KD 88}	"	
	2 Nov 1918	KD 93}	"	F1 05 20
	20 Nov 1918	ND 9}	"	O 08 20

(ND 9 is consistent if L and M are omitted, but KD 88 is not consistent with KD 38 if only one series number was used on one day.)

c) notes with no letter for Circle

Denom.	Printed date	Series	Signature	w/m date (if known)
10 rupees	9 Jul 1919	CD 36	M.M.S. Gubbay	E 04 21
	5 May 1920	AE 32	"	S 24 22
	18 Jun 1920	CE 49	"	O 36 22

Note that Gubbay's signature was used on paper manufactured over two years after he left office, well into the period of McWatters, and for the last two notes even the printed date is later than his last day in office. However, Pick reports a 10 rupee signed by McWatters dated 10 Feb 1920, and one of Gubbay for 16 Aug 1920, the latest dated 10 rupee known.

The above data, although sparse, shows that the printed date may be up to three years before the date of paper manufacture, but coinciding closely during busy periods such as 1911. Sundays are never used, as with English notes, and consistent sequences of printed date and series number can be discerned. There are however breaks, such as between KD 38 and KD 88. Some of the notes listed in Pick have dates which do not seem to fit in with the signer. For example, 5 rupee notes for Bombay, from 1899-1903, are listed with Cox signature. Cox left Bombay in 1894, being at Calcutta from 1898-1906. Either the notes are CALCUTTA or else they were issued after the 5 rupee was universalized in 1903, when they would bear the signature of the Calcutta official.

I hope this article has demonstrated the importance of watermark dates, and also of establishing the period of office of the signer, particularly for Indian notes. Signatures not listed in my tables can easily be looked up and dated from the Indian Civil Lists or Record of Services as the need arises. I should be interested to hear of any additions to my list for the Indian series, not just for Rangoon, but any other Circle. A photocopy would be appreciated, plus of course the watermark date.

Postscript

Since completing this paper, I have obtained a copy of the 4th edition of Vincent Duggleby's *English Paper Money* (Spink, 1990). Many notes are illustrated from which the watermark date is wholly or partially visible, and I list these below, with question marks where characters are uncertain. In addition, it is possible that a few letters or digits have been misread, due to the difficulty of making them out from a photograph, particularly those with a brighter exposure. These notes are from both London and Provincial branches. Surprisingly, the only reference in Duggleby to watermark dates is on page 87, describing the new 1945 £5 note (with 1944 printed date). He states "the watermark shows five figures instead of four," but there is no explanation of their meaning. Further on, page 152, there is the comment "Notes were not, however, necessarily issued in the

year that they were dated. This is true of the 1945 and 1947 issues and was the result of stockpiling to meet anticipated extra demand, at Christmas for example, which did not always materialise." This may have been the case, but it can be seen from the paper by Fraser and Jones that £5 notes dated 1944 were from 1945 paper, those 1945 were from 1945, 46 and 47 paper, and 1947 dated notes were all from 1948 paper. So the apparent delay in issue may be at least partly due to late manufacture, rather than stockpiling. Similar cases can be seen from the table given earlier.

Denomination	Printed date	w/m date	
£5	13.9.1866	B 236 or B266	(Probably the latter, but very hard to read)
	7.2.1877	H 1776	
	15.7.1889	N 5089	
	5.5.1892	H 3092	
	11.8.1900	J 4100	
	18.3.1901	N 0301	
	21.3.1912	B 5213	
	21.1.1930	Z 4329?	
	24.6.1932	M 0132	
	23.11.1932	V 3532	
	23.3.1936	F 133(?)	
	2.6.1937	H 0437	
	7.1.1944	D 4643	
£10	21.7.1868	O 668	
	11.9.1929	K 1929	
	10.8.1937	C (??)3(?)	
£20	28.6.1918	G 1(???)	
	13.8.1935	H (??)35	
£50	2.7.1913	F 0915	
	15.8.1923	L 0224?	
	13.10.1937	G 2(???)	
£100	19.5.1894	A 5194	
	27.3.1912	(?) 1112	
	28.5.1914	(?) 361(?)	
	30.9.1918	C 501(9?)	
	12.3.1937	(?) 023(?)	
£200	7.9.1922	B 1115	
£500	15.2.1923	B 332(?)	
	15.12.1925	A (????)	
	30.9.1936	A 453(?)	
£1000	7.9.1922	A 26(??)	
	15.5.1925	A 0(?)2(?)	
	15.11.1933	A 052(9?)	
	15.10.1935	A 052(?)	

This new data shows that the Portals watermark date system was probably introduced just after 1865, although on the early notes it is difficult to read the marks fully and correctly from the printed photographs. Specimens will have to be examined at first hand. Up to and including 1863, I cannot detect any numbers at all, but I should like to have a close look at any note from the 1860's to establish the development of the system to its final form. To this end I asked Mrs. Virginia Hewitt of the British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals, to examine some notes for the Bank of England collection currently in the BM. The following examples from the 1860's and 1870's were noted.

Denomination	Printed date	w/m date	
£5	29 Dec 1863	none	
	12 Nov 1866	B 766	
	25 Jan 1870	J 3569	
	31 Mar 1870	J 3569	(possibly J 3069)
	24 Apr 1871	J 2170	
	29 Dec 1874	O 0175	(this note is from the Birmingham Branch).
	8 Oct 1877	D 2577	
£10	6 Apr 1865	none	

So the watermark date seems to have been introduced in 1865 or 1866. Initially it appears to have had three rather than four digits (denoting the month?). This may have coincided with the omission of the Chief Cashier's signature in the watermark in 1865.

The main conclusion to be drawn from the watermark date prefixes is that many different letters were used for the lower denomination notes requiring a large production, but that for £100 upwards only the first few letters of the alphabet were used. The £1000 needed only A, so not many were wanted. The single example of the £200 note is dated 1922, but the paper was watermarked in 1915, indicating that the supply of paper was adequate for several years. Presumably it was not a popular note.

The examples quoted, here and previously, include many where a knowledge of watermark date throws considerable light on our understanding of note issue, and show that it is a feature which needs to be recorded in addition to printed date and series number. There is still much more to be learned, and I should be grateful to receive information about any note not listed in this paper, up to the end of the 4 digit system in 1944. A more complete table of data could then be published at a future date.

References

1. Michael Brill, "An Explanation of the Prefix and Serial Systems for the Bank of England White Note Series," *I.B.N.S. Journal*, Vol. 29, No. 1, 1990.

2. Rointon H. Andhyarujina, "India's Elusive Fifty Rupee Bank Notes," *I.B.N.S. Journal*, Vol. 29, no. 3, 1990.

3. Michael Robinson, "The Government of India Banknotes Issued for Burma," Spink's Numismatic Circular, April and May 1983.

4. Ian Fraser and Trevor Jones, "Watermark numbers on post-war, black & white, £5 notes of the Bank of England," *Coin & Medal News*, October 1985.

Broken Serial Numbers on Scottish Notes Part 1

by Ian Fraser

In his book on Scottish bank notes, Mr. James Douglas advised that notes of the last century were bound into books of 100 or 200 notes. Each had a counterfoil on which the number and date of issue could be recorded. Separation from the counterfoil was effected by an irregular scissors cut, often through a printed vertical panel at the left of the main design. This explains why some early notes appear to have the left edge of the design incomplete. When the note was presented for payment the irregular left edge could be matched to the counterfoil to confirm that it was genuine.

The numbering of notes was by hand and had to indicate the book in which the counterfoil was contained. Thus, a note numbered 12/125 would be the one hundred and twenty-fifth note in the twelfth book. The note in question is not, of course, the 12,125th note to be printed. Assuming that there were two hundred notes per book, the method of calculating the sequential number of the note is to multiply 11 books by 200 notes and add on 125. This gives the number as 2,325. Different banks had their individual ways of displaying the book and note numbers. It was particularly common for the book number to be immediately above the note number, often separated by a line.

With the advent of improved printing methods, books of counterfoils became redundant, but the banks and printers were surprisingly reluctant to dispense with the broken numbering system. All the Scottish banks appear to have used variations of this system well into this century. Until recently, this was still evident in the style used for serial number prefixes by all the three present Scottish banks.

The intervening years have seen the Scottish banks use several strange numbering variations, and we have to thank Mr. James Thomson of Fife for much intuitive research.

The National Bank of Scotland Ltd.

The serial number system used by this bank for the one pound denomination from 1927 until the bank's disappearance as a separate entity in 1959 normally consisted of two groups of three numbers each, separated by a dash. Thus, a typical number would be 172-461. We already know from other sources that one million notes were printed for each prefix so initially it seems a straightforward progression. The proverbial fat was thrown in the fire when Mr. Thomson encountered a note on a dealer's list numbered 1000-805. Surely, such a note number was impossible?

Subsequently, Mr. Thomson had the good fortune to be invited to visit the Royal Bank of Scotland private museum at its head office in Edinburgh. During his visit to the museum, which contains material of the National Bank prior to amalgamation, he noticed a framed note of the National Bank, prefix A/A dated 2nd November 1927 and numbered 001-001 with a footnote stating that it was the first note in the printing of the new size of note. Previously he had always imagined that the notes were numbered 000-001 to 1000-000, ignoring the dash, but now he knew that this hypothesis was incorrect. The system was an apparent continuation of the traditional book method, so that a note with the number 001-624 was

One pound National Bank of Scotaland (May 3, 1958) with broken serial numbr 1000-391

One pound National Bank of Scotland (May 10. 1956) with broken serial number 989-1000

the 624th note in the first book, a note with the number 002-610 was the 610th note in the second book, and so on. Recognizing the system employed was one matter, but proving it was quite another. Unfortunately, he did not encounter any further helpful bank notes at the bank.

He rationalized that if the number of the first note in a run was 001-001, then the number of the millionth note must be 1000-1000. He realized that he was unlikely to encounter a note with this number, but good fortune was with him and he achieved the next best thing. At a collector's fair last year he came across two notes with supporting distinctive numbers. The first of these is dated 3rd May 1938 and has the number 1000-391. The second is dated 10th May 1956 and has the number 989-1000. Both notes are illustrated.

Most collectors are likely to calculate the notional sequential numbers incorrectly at the first attempt. The sequential number of the first note is 999,391 and of the second, 989,000.

Notes for higher denominations for the bank appear to be numbered in a similar fashion but this has to be proved. Mr. Thomson is also of the view that the method was employed by the North of Scotland Bank up to 1935. Although the book numbers are above the note numbers, the progressions appear to be similar. However, in this instance, there are no published details of the number of notes printed so it is possible that each notional book consisted of a number other than one thousand.

Other Scottish Banks have used their own variations on the system which we intend to explore in thefollowing article.

Broken Serial Numbers on Scottish Notes Part 2

by Ian Fraser

With most countries, the serial numbers printed on bank notes give an indication of the number of notes produced. To chose a random example, an observer encountering a serial number of say "C 647,341" would tend to assume that one million notes are printed for that prefix. One note studied is obviously inadequate proof, but an impression is made on the casual observer which in most cases proves to be correct. Such simple logic applied to the Scottish bank note series is at your peril.

When the late Mr. James Douglas was preparing his books on Scottish bank notes, he had access to the bank's records and was able, in many instances, to extract the numbers of notes printed. When these figures appeared in his publications, there were various instances where they seemed to be at conflict with the actual serial numbers on the notes. Students of the series tended to assume that the published figures were misprinted or else admitted to confusion. Mr. James Thomson of Fife accepted that the published figures were correct and set about unravelling the mysteries.

Our previous article considered the use of the book system in a case where the notional number of notes in a book was considered to be one thousand notes. However, other book sizes and numbering arrangements have been used, with unexpected consequences, and this realization is the key to understanding the systems.

The British Linen Bank Ltd.

The five pound notes of this bank issued up to Prefix Z/10, dated 6th March 1955, are a curious study. The actual prefix was a letter of the alphabet above one or two numbers, rather than alongside (see illustration 1). In the earlier years, what is normally considered to be the note number consisted of two sets of numbers, one above the other, with a line in between. For notes dated prior to 11th February 1943, research has tended to confirm that the top number ranged from one to twenty and the bottom number from one to five hundred. Reverting to our previous book analogy, the numbers of the notes in the first book for any prefix would therefore range from 1/1 to 1/500, the second book would be from 2/1 to 2/500 and so on. As 10,000 notes were printed for each prefix, the last serial number for each prefix is accordingly 20/500.

Illustration 1

Illustration 2

Illustration 3

From 11th February 1943, the number of notes printed for each prefix increased to 20,000. This time, research indicates that the top number ranged from one to forty but that each book again consisted of 500 notes. The last number for each of these prefixes is consequently 40/500. Confirmation of these numbers is partially provided by a footnote to page 118 of *Scottish bank notes,* Volume 1, which states that "Notes numbered N/7 dated 27th December 1943 and numbered N7 11/1 to 11/500 were stolen." This indicates that the notes were held in batches or "books" of 500 notes.

In later years, the method of printing the serial number was changed to one group of numbers after another, separated by a line, but the numbering system was continued (e.g. 29/450 as per illustration 2). As you will have realized, the notional sequential number of this particular note is 14,950.

Finally, with the increase in demand for five pound notes, the bank changed on April 15, 1955 to a simple system whereby the numbers were in one unbroken line. Initially, one hundred thousand notes were printed for each prefix, later increasing to one million.

Twenty pound notes were still being numbered in the traditional fashion up to the time the bank amalgamated with the Bank of Scotland in 1969. The book size consisted of 500 notes, but the number of books was less, in accordance with the lower production runs.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd.

Starting with the production numbers published by James Douglas in *Scottish Banknotes,* Mr. Thomson studied notes in the five pound series with prefixes E, F, G and H ending on 2nd November 1964. The conclusion he has come to is that the first numbers for say the "H" prefix are from 1/1 to 1/200. The next group are from 2/201 to 2/400, then 3/401 to 3/600, and so on, up to 50/10000. At notional book 51, the second group of numbers then starts at one again, as follows:

51/1	to	51/200
52/201	to	52/400
52/401	to	53/600

and so on to:

100/9800	to	100/10000

As another 50 books have been used, the second group of numbers starts at one again:

101/1	to	101/200
102/201	to	102/400

The "H" series runs up to the final number 9600/10000, which initially seems a colossal figure, but according to Mr. James Douglas's book the total printing was 1,920,000 notes. This corresponds to 9,600 books of 200 notes each.

The serial numbers used for the final fifty books were:

9551/1	to	9551/200
9552/201	to	9552/400

and so on to:

9600/9801	to	9600/10000

The notional sequential number of the note with serial number 100/10000 is 20,000. This is calculated by

Illustration 4

Illustration 5

multiplying 100 by our theoretical 200 notes per book. It is left to the reader to work out the sequential number of the note shown (illustration 3).

Serial numbers observed for the contemporary ten pound and twenty pound denominations also indicate runs of 200 notes.

The Union Bank of Scotland Ltd.

The next case study is the Union Bank system applied to its one pound notes from 1st June 1933. Strangely, the system applied immediately before then requires no explanation since it was a single prefix letter followed by a number ranging from one to one million. However, part of the way through the "G" prefix dated 1st June 1933, the prefix is modified to read G/number, the number being under the letter. Apart from the "G" prefix, these numbers range from one to forty. A typical subsequent number would be prefix H/37 followed by 902950 (see illustration 4). The customary reaction to this number is that there must have been at least 37 million notes with the letter "H" as part of the prefix, but it has been published that there was only one million notes printed with this prefix. This time, investigation of the actual notes has confirmed bands as follows:

Prefix H/1
Serial numbers
1 to 25,000

Prefix H/2
Serial numbers
25,001 to 50,000

Prefix H/3
Serial numbers
50,001 to 75,000

and so on to:

Prefix H40
Serial numbers
975,000 to 1,000,000

The prefix number advances with every 25,000th note, all notes encountered being within these ranges.

Clydesdale Bank PLC

So, have Scottish banks now all accepted the inevitable logic of decimalization that notes issues have serial numbers running up to one million? Not on your Nelly!

Jumping a few decades to the present time, all current denominations of Clydesdale notes have serial numbers consisting of a prefix and six numbers (illustration 5). It is tempting to conclude that these six numbers progress from 000,001 to 999,999 for each prefix, but this is not the case. The highest serial numbers seen for each denomination now indicate that the quantity of notes printed for each prefix is:

£ 5 notes	200,000
£10 notes	100,000
£20 notes	50,000

Further research has to be done, but it would appear that such "low prefix" issues for higher denominations have always been printed by the Clydesdale Bank. This indicates much lower issues than previously realized, and it is suspected that as one goes back in time, the numbers issued were even lower.

The Newsletter needs your contributions

Please send to:

Lance K. Campbell, editor
I.B.N.S. Newsletter
P.O. Box 204
Mary Esther, Florida
U.S.A. 32569

Book Review

History of Currency in the Sultanate of Oman

By Kenneth M. MacKenzie

Written by Robert E.D-Doran for the Central Bank of Oman, 143 pages, profusely illustrated in color and black and white, printed on fine art paper. 1990.

Available from Numismata Orientalia, P.O. Box 212, Tenafly, N.J. 07670, at $75.00 postage paid.

This is a superbly produced book with the text in Arabic and parallel text in English. The ten chapters deal with the coinage from the earliest Islamic period (They had the distinction of possessing the oldest Islamic mint in the Arabian peninsula) up to modern times.

In 1969 the economy was strong enough to permit the introduction of a uniform currency of both bank notes and coins.

The new Saidi currency of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman was placed into circulation May 7, 1979 and proved a great success. The six denominations 10, 5, 1, 1/2, 1/4 rial saidi and 100 baisi notes printed by Bradbury Wilkinson are illustrated in full color, and details of the signatures, dates, etc. are documented in a late chapter, followed by the second issue (1972) and later issues of the Central Bank of Oman with the new rial omani and later the 200 baisa note (1985) followed by the fourth issue. The layout information and accurately printed notes in color make this an important reference work to the bank notes of this remote country. There is also a page devoted to the Zanzibar bank notes (uniface) shown in full color, with the 100 rupee note superimposed over the other notes which were issued in 1908 (included because many of the Zanzibar coins were circulating in Muscat and Oman in the early years of this century).

This is a magnificently illustrated work which cost about double to the retail price to print!

Computer-Fast-Food Instead of a Gourmet Menu

Newspaper article published by:
DIE WELTWOCHE, Zurich, Switzerland

Written by: Vera Bueller, Lucerne, Switzerland
Translated by: Christof Zellweger, I.B.N.S. #5208

The six member group of selected university professors was perplexed: three years ago they were asked to propose Swiss personalities with spotless lives in the recent past. Their requestor was the Swiss National Bank (SNB). Those personalities should be good enough to be placed on the new Swiss bank notes (Pick 186-191). All cultural and speech areas had to be taken into consideration and political and religious neutrality had to be applied. Also the pictures shouldn't only show Switzerland with its animals or mountains.

This was not an easy task, as a woman also should find a way into Swiss wallets. In earlier decades it was good enough to put good old Helvetia or women getting out of the fountain of youth (Pick 178) symbolically on notes. Now a concrete symbol of emancipation had to be put on the currency. But who in Switzerland knows the fine artists Angelika Kaufmann, Alice Bailey or Adele d'Affry, the latter also known as Marcello (pen name)? The Geneva writer Germaine de Stael gets claimed by the French. Therefore she wasn't suitable for the coming emission of bank notes. And remember the unpleasant discussion about the nationality of the Italian speaking Swiss who appears on the current 100 Francs bank note (Pick 183)! Was he Swiss or Italian?

The lady that remained is Ms. Sophie Taeuber-Arp, born in Davos in 1889 and died, probably of suicide, in 1943 in Zurich. She was the mate of the German, later French, painter and sculptor, Mr. Hans Arp. The Swiss authorities refused to give him Swiss nationality although he was married to a Swiss. In 1988 (the year Ms. Taeuber-Arp was chosen for the note) Switzerland didn't know what would get known about spying on common citizens and disasters with immigration politics. The choice of Mr. Taeuber-Arp was typical for a country losing its identity. The dancer, choreographer and paintress could be placed into anti-art (dadaism), esoteric and theosophic utopian idealism, as well as in the sphere of dream and surrealism. In those days she would probably be placed in the subversive camp in society.

Ms. Sophie Taeuber-Arp shall be the only woman to suffer on a bank note: the 50 francs note. Today it is decorated with an owl that stands for misfortune (Pick 182). Only about 11% of the current bank notes are 50 francs notes. Why not put the woman found with difficulty on the 100 francs bank note? Also, 51.3% of cash is held by woman. Why not have a woman creating the bank notes? The more so since the national bank recently decided not to use the first-place-winning creations from Werner Jeker, a stellar graphic artist from Lausanne. They did not use the second place notes, but the third place winners. So, the bankers that were charged with bank note production passed over the very closely defeated Ms. Rosmarie Tissi. Now a big corporate identity agency with an excellent persuasive apparatus has been awarded the contract. Two years ago they were delayed in delivering the designs. As an excuse they mentioned troubles with the computer. The very same computer had convinced the heads of the national bank, not the artistic performance. The argument of the bankers sounds more like an explanation of bankruptcy: "composition, color and styling seem well-balanced."

They were very much impressed by consequent use of computer techniques. This has a great future.

"Instead of a gourmet menu they decided for McDonald's," Werner Jeker wrote in reporting the decision." The national bank has not yet understood who and what they really show on the bank notes." He does not mean by gourmet menu only his own work, but also the one from Rosmarie Tissi. This work was rated by the ten member jury (the national bank was also represented) as excellent graphic art. However, this happened 1 1/2 years ago. Meanwhile the three best placed designs were revised for safety and typography. Whether the design of Jorg Zintzmeyer from the big corporate identity agency "Zintzmeyer und Lux AG, Zurich" is really the best, is not possible to say. The Swiss National Bank keeps the three in press 50 Francs like a banker's secret. No one is even allowed to get a view of them. In groups of graphics artists, another reason is assumed: the Zintzmeyer print falls off due to unsatisfactory computer technology, it can't compete with the first two going to press and still needs to be revised. The big agency from Zurich has been the crown favorite of the bankers.

Whether the SNB made the right choice, the people of Switzerland and also we, the collectors, will be able to determine in 1995 at the earliest, when the new notes are issued-with Sophie Taeuber-Arp, the architect Le Corbusier (10 francs; Pick 186), the composer Arthur Honegger (20 francs; Pick 187), the sculptor and painter Alberto Giacometti (100 francs; Pick 189), the art historian Jacob Burckhardt (1000 Francs; Pick 191) and Charles Ferdinand Ramuz on the new 200 francs bank note (Pick 190), which replaces the 500 francs bank note. The Swiss head of States didn't want to replace the 10 francs bank note by a coin, because coins with a high face value could be understood as an inflationary trend.

In twenty years, when a new set of bank notes will have to be issued, everything might be seen anew. Because of security the interval of issuing new sets will get shorter and

shorter. And if a perfect fake should suddenly appear, the national bank has a totally new set in stock that can be exchanged within a day. Such a set of notes for an emergency can be viewed now in the Swiss bank note museum in Bern, Switzerland. This museum can only be visited with a reservation. The set that can be viewed includes Pick 173A-173C. They were designed by Hans Erni, a famous Swiss painter. There is a persistent rumor that this set was not issued only because of his communist way of thinking. Of course the national bank denies this.

But for the moment the national bank does without a set held in reserve for the next set.

I tried to translate this article as well as possible from German into English. The writer of this article, Ms. Vera Bueller, gave me permission to publish her article free of charge in the *I.B.N.S. Journal*. I want to thank her on this occasion again very much.

Bank Notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China

by Lance K. Campbell, LM #78

1. Sun Yat-sen's reputation as the most widely admired figure in China was the driving reason for the Japanese-puppet government's decision to adopt his portrait as the central vignette on Central Reserve Bank notes.

On January 1, 1941, the Central Reserve Bank of China, the most prolific note issuer of the Japanese puppet banks, was established at Nanking. The concept for the bank, which would combine the operations of the Central Bank of China and the Bank of China, came about shortly after the establishment of the Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China on March 30, 1940.

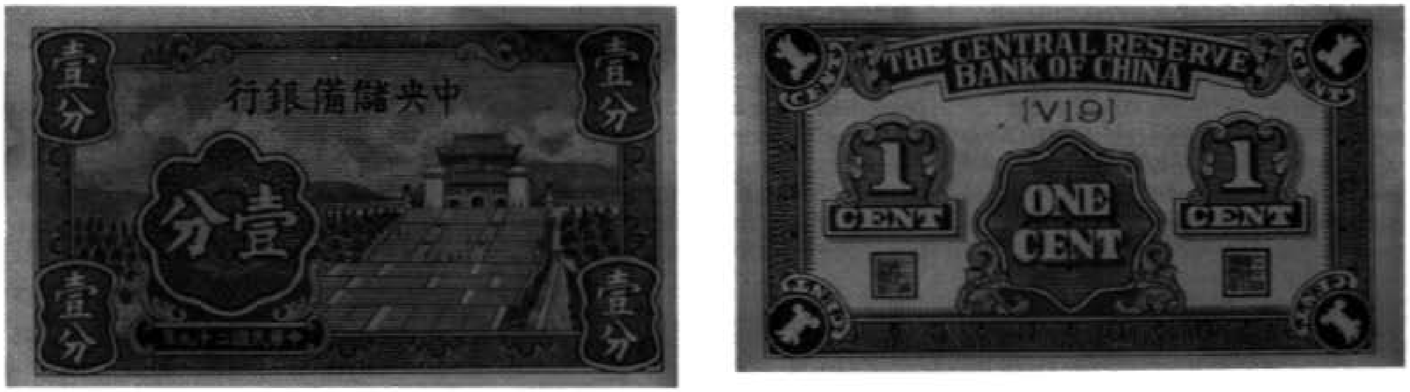
The charter of the newly formed bank, published the preceding month, stated that: the Central Reserve Bank would be the official bank of the state; that it had the right of note issue; and that the notes it issued would be the unrestricted legal tender of the Republic of China. The last provision was a tall order for a region in which the currencies of over a dozen different banks circulated.

The term "Central Bank" is almost a misnomer in this case. Normally a central bank is established in any given country to oversee that nation's finances and, in that regard, is usually given the exclusive right of note issue. During the early 1940s, it was difficult to conceive of China as a single entity. Chiang Kai-shek and his nationalist forces controlled western China, while much of the north, east, central and southern portions were controlled by the Japanese. It was the original intention of the Japanese-controlled government that the Central Reserve Bank notes would circulate only in the central portion of China and not throughout the entire country. Thus the name "Central Reserve Bank" was adopted.

Acceptance of the new notes by financial institutions, merchants, and the general population was a slow process. Few believed the claim that the Central Reserve Bank notes were backed by sufficient reserves. Many believed the notes to be worthless and refused to accept them. Foreign banks were reluctant to handle them.

In March 1941, the occupation government began a series of moves to increase the acceptability of the new notes. On March 13, a new Legal Tender law was passed that imposed jail terms of from 3-10 years and fines of up to 5000 Yuan for anyone refusing to accept Central Reserve Bank notes. Then the Japanese closed the banks in the foreign settlement area of Shanghai on December 7th. By the time they allowed the banks to reopen, they had coerced the banker's associations to support the Central Reserve Bank and its notes. On June 7, 1942, the puppet regime banned the use of notes from the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications. At the same time it was announced that the newly prohibited notes could be exchanged for Central Reserve Bank notes.

Gradually, not only did the rate of acceptance improve, but the area in which the notes circulated began to widen. Issues from the Central Reserve Bank had always been in competition with Japanese Military Yen which enjoyed wide acceptance. In August 1942, Japanese government offices in Shanghai began paying



2. The 1940-issue one cent is both the smallest denomination and the physically smallest note issued by the Central Reserve Bank. It measures a scant 75x44mm. Two different types were printed: those with a serial number, found near the top-center on the back, and those with a block letter/ number (V19 for the illustrated note).

workers in Central Reserve Bank Notes, in lieu of military yen, and the following spring, during March 1943, the Japanese ceased to issue Military Yen notes in south and central China.

The notes reached their height of popularity in January 1944, when an agreement was signed by representatives of the Imperial Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, and the Central Reserve Bank that widely increased their use. It was decreed that foreign exchange between occupied China and other countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere would be controlled by the Central Reserve Bank and that its notes would be acceptable throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere as an international trade currency. Their use continued until the Japanese surrender in 1945.

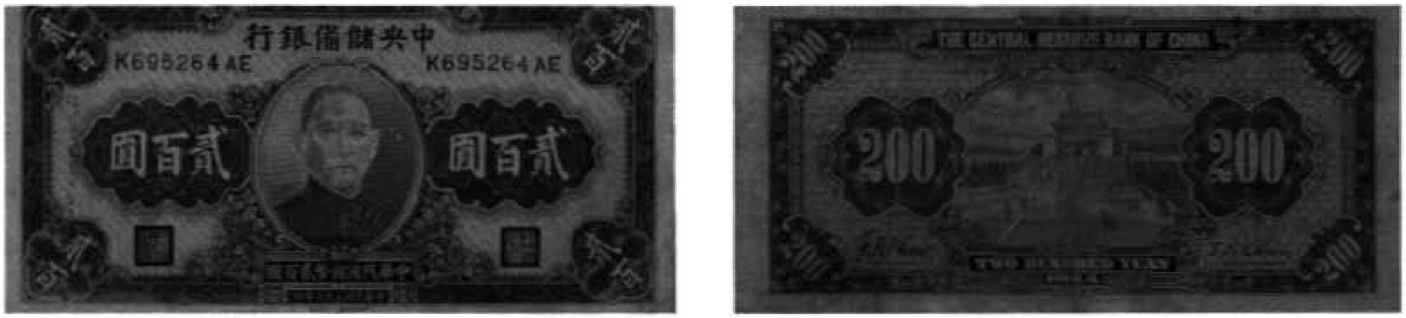
As part of the effort to increase the degree of acceptance of the notes, considerable thought went into the notes' design, with the vignette being the most critical part. Vignettes on Central Reserve Bank notes center around one subject: Sun Yat-sen. Sun was, perhaps, the most admired figure in all of China. The Japanese-backed government opted to take advantage of Sun's popularity by placing his portrait on the Central Reserve Bank issues.

Following Sun's death on March 12, 1925, he became the object of a cult that elevated him to a sacrosanct position. Sun's face looked out from portraits in nearly every government office and home in China. His philosophy, although interpreted differently by different parties, was embraced by both Nationalists and Communists.

Sun was born on November 12, 1866, into a peasant household in Choyhung near the Portuguese colony of Macao. From his early childhood he was attracted to the West. At age 13 he was sent to Hawaii where he enrolled in an Anglican college where he studied western science and religion. After graduation he continued his studies in Hong Kong and eventually graduated from medical school. After a brief stay in Macao, he returned to Hong Kong where he became involved in politics.

His early political motivation was driven by his disgust at the Manchu government's corruption, inefficiency,

3. These 1940-issue notes show the process of vignette transition. The 50 cents, like all of the fractional notes of the 1940 and 1943 series, depict Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum, at Purple Mountain, Nanking, China, on the face. Text is found on the back. The 1 Yuan has Sun's portrait on the left and his mausoleum in the center. Again, text only is on the back. Finally, the 5 Yuan, along with all higher denominations, have Sun's portrait on the face and his mausoleum on the back.



4. The series 1944 200 Yuan note is the most celebrated of the Central Reserve Bank notes. A Chinese bank note engraver, sympathetic to the Nationalist and Allied causes, covertly engraved the letters "U," "S," "A," and "C" in inconspicuous places on the printing plates. The letters stand for "United States Army Coming." The engraver was reportedly executed when the Japanese discovered the letters.

and inability to defend China against foreign aggressors. He organized a revolutionary secret society and planned an uprising in Canton in 1895. The uprising was foiled and Sun fled to Japan. He soon left Japan on a fund-raising tour to the UnitedStates and England. While in England his reputation was enormously enhanced when he was kidnapped by the Chinese delegation and was held for deportation back to China. He was finally released at the urging of the British government. While in England he first became acquainted with the writings of Karl Marx.

He spent much of the next decade in Japan where he formed powerful political alliances both with prominent Japanese and with Chinese students who had travelled to Japan in search of a modern education. His following became so large that the Peking government successfully pressured Japan to expel Sun in 1907. He returned to the United States and was on a fund raising tour when he was informed of a successful uprising against the government in the Yangtze Valley city of Wuchang. Sun continued to tour the United States and Europe and to gather financial and diplomatic support for the widening revolution.

Upon his return to China, Sun was hailed as the father of the revolution and was elected president of a provisional government. On January 1, 1912, Sun proclaimed the establishment of the Republic of China. Sun's political fortunes ebbed and flowed in the following years and he found himself in and out of various public offices. At one point a warrant was issued for his arrest and he, once again, had to flee the country.

In his later years, Sun leaned more and more towards Communist ideology. In 1923, he signed a joint agreement with the Soviet Union accepting Soviet aid in support of the reunification of China. Sun's political party was remodeled along Soviet lines and he accepted Soviet help in restructuring the armed forces. On his death bed, Sun signed a valedictory reconsecrating his alliance with the Soviet Union against his one-time friend and mentor, the west. Sun died of cancer on March 12, 1925.

In the years following his death, Sun's popularity grew and grew. His mausoleum, on the outskirts of Nanking, became something akin to a sacred shrine. The admiration the Chinese people felt for Sun did not go unnoticed by the Japanese occupation government. They were convinced that a vignette of Sun and/or his mausoleum would make for the best possible design on notes from the Central Reserve Bank.

Although the Central Reserve Bank did not officially begin operations until 1941, bank notes printed by the Watson Printing Company, came out in 1940. These first-issue notes were printed in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents and 1, 5, and 10 Yuan. The fractional denominations all contained various views of Sun's mausoleum on their face along with the denomination and text in Chinese. The back had similar information inEnglish. The 1 Yuan was somewhat of a transitory note between the fractionals and the higher denominations. It has a portrait of Sun along with a depiction of his mausoleum on the face, while the higher denominations have his portrait on the face and his mausoleum on the back.

The only controversial issues are several varieties of 5 and 10 Yuan notes that are overprinted with the Chinese characters for either "Wuhan" or "Kwangtung." Chinese notes are commonly found overstamped with various city and provincial names indicating the circulation area for that particular note. However, many experts believe these particular overstamps are fantasies.

The next series consists of the 1942 issue. An argument could be made that these notes are really a continuation of the 1940 issues as only two denominations were printed: 200 and 500 Yuan. Inflation was constantly increasing throughout the years of the Japanese occupation and the need for higher denomination notes became more pronounced as the war dragged on.

The 1943 issue contains the same denominations as the 1940 and 1942 issues combined with the exception that the two smallest denominations, 1 and 5 cents, were eliminated as their utility had been overcome by inflation. Once again, we see the same vignette pattern: Sun's mausoleum on the face of the lower denominations and his portrait on the face and mausoleum on the back of the higher denominations.

This same pattern continued on the 1944 and 1945 issues. By 1944, inflation had increased to the point that it was pointless to print notes in denominations of less than 100 Yuan. Consequently, 100-, 200-, 1000-, and 10,000-Yuan notes were produced in 1944 and 5,000- and 100,000-Yuan notes were printed in 1945. The two major types of the 100,000 Yuan are the scarcest of all Central Reserve Bank note issues.

Classified Ads

Bank Notes for Sale

My **WORLD PAPER MONEY** list contains a wide variety of notes. I try to concentrate on older issues. I also want to buy. Richard AINSWORTH, Box 42279, Las Vegas, NV 89116 U.S.A.

EAST—World notes bought, sold, and traded. Turkish, Ottoman, Bulgarian, Russian, African, early European, and Islamic better notes. Cem BARLOK, P. Kutusu 346, T-34433 Sirkeci-Istanbul, TURKEY. Tel: (1)-342-1408 (after 7 p.m.).

POW—WWI GERMANY. Large bank note collection —500 pieces and 27 coins.80% UNC,$5.50 a piece. Contact Mr. Vladislav HAVRANEK, Vranovska 5, 60200 Brno, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

WORLD BANKNOTES (no junk), mostly uncirculated, cataloging over $15.00, plus $3.00 certificate to use with first order of $25.00 and our catalogs for one year, all for $5.00. LEO MAY ENTERPRISES, Box 8711J, Coral Gables, Florida U.S.A. 33124.

ECUADOR. Selling collection of notes, mostly uncirculated, scarce and rare, reasonable prices. List free on request. Marcelo SAENZ-PEREZ, P.O. Box 17-01-1210,Quito, ECUADOR, South

IF YOU would rather be offered strictly graded notes and coins at fair prices, rather than overgraded ones at a supposed discount, write RONALEA COLLECTIBLES, Box 130-K, Plumas, MB Canada R0J 1P0 for a free list.America.

Books

BOOKS. New and secondhand. Paper money, banking, business history, coins and medals. Catalogue available: SQUIRREL PUBLISHING, Hobsley House, Frodesley, Dorrington, Shrewsbury, SY5 7HD, England. Tel and Fax: 06944 268.

Bank Notes Wanted

ARABIC PAPER MONEY, expecially notes dated before 1968. William M. AGAL, P.O. Box 11534, Glendale, CA 91226 U.S.A. (310) 288-1160.

WANTED SPECIALIZED COLLECTORS of bank notes and bonds for our personal dealer mail supply service from Barcelona. Please write with your main interests to: COMERCIAL NUMISMATICA CASANOVAS, P.O. Box 24362, Barcelona, Spain. By appointment at: Consejo de Ciento 408 2º2ª, phone (93) 232-1561.

JACK FISHER BUYING UNITED STATES notes and sheets with Serial Number One, 11111111 through 99999999, 100000000, 2 through 9 and rare to scarce type notes. MICHIGAN NATIONALS. JACK FISHER, 3123 Bronson Blvd., Kalamazoo, MI 49008 USA.

WANTED—UNITED STATES NOTES, only UNC, write with your pricelist to Marcus PINHEIRO de SEIXAS, Rua Guimaraes Junior 152, Niteroi-Rio De Janeiro CEP 24110 BRASIL.

LEBANON. Collector pays top prices for any note of Lebanon before 1964 and Syria before 1938. Also looking for other French Colonials. Please send photocopy and price to M. PRIEUR—C.G.B., 46 Rue Vivienne, F-75002 Paris, France.

WANTED—P.O.W., concentration camps, internment camp notes, military, war bonds and certificates. Also Bank of England, Treasury, and British Empire. Terry SEXTON, 19 Great Western Ave., Bridgend, Mid-Glam, CF31 1NN ENGLAND.

NETHERLANDS, CURACAO, SURINAM, Dutch East Indies, and rare notes of the European continent. Also selling. J. Mathis VERKOOYEN, Ezelmarkt 3, 6211 LJ Maastricht, NETHERLANDS. Phone +31-43-210708.

Send Classified Ads to:
Joseph E. Boling
HQ USAREUR/7A
CMR 420, Box 998
APO AE 09063 U.S.A.
Telephone: 49-6221-761973
ad deadlines: 1st of February, May, August, and November

or to the U.K. Advertising Manager:
Pam West
P.O. Box 257, Suton
Surrey SM3 9WW England
Telephone: 081-641-3224
Ad Deadlines: 15th of January, April, July, and October.

Classified ad rate is US 30¢ or 17 p. per word—30 word minimum ($9.00 or £5.10) members, 10% discount, payment in advance.

WE NEED TO BUY

If you are selling a single note or an entire collection, you will be pleased with our fair offer - NO GAMES PLAYED HERE

(Selling too! Write for free catalog.)

Subject to our inventory requirements we need the following:

ALL WORLD BANK NOTES

Also

U.S. Large size Notes	U.S. Encased Postage
All Military Currency	Souvenir Cards
U.S. Fractional Currency	National Bank Notes
Colonial Currency	U.S. Small Size Currency

Ship With Confidence or write
We pay more for scarce or rare notes.

TOM KNEBL, INC.

P.O. Box 3689
Carson City, NV 89702-3689
Telephone: (702) 265-6614
FAX: (702) 265-7266

ANA IBNS

BANKNOTES of the WORLD

Buying/Selling • Free price lists to serious collectors

TONY PISCIOTTA
P.O. Box 596.Olney. MD 20832
(301)-774-7791

World Bank Notes

Free price list sent upon request to collectors.

Dealers should request wholesale list on letterhead.

NUMIS PHIL (S) PTE. LTD.
Dept. IBNS
Robinson Road, P.O. Box #0476
Singapore 9009
Phone (65) 225-0045; FAX (65) 225-6449; TELEX: RISHAV 33184RS

Bank notes/Coins/Stamps in Bulk for Advertising & Promotional Programmes Are our Specialities

WORLD PAPER MONEY

Buying and selling world banknotes. Southeast Asia is my specialty, but my stock is worldwide. Want lists and special interests conscientiously serviced. Write for free lists.

CLYDE REEDY

P.O. Box 669037
Marietta, GA. 30066 U.S.A.
Telephone 404-971-4217

YOUR COMPLETE SATISFACTION IS MY GUARANTEE

COINCRAFT

opposite the British Museum

45 Great Russell St
London WC1B 3LU
071-636-1188 071 637 8785
FAX 071-323-2860

We Buy & Sell British Banknotes

OPEN MONDAY -FRIDAY 9:30-5:30,

SATURDAY 9:30-2:30

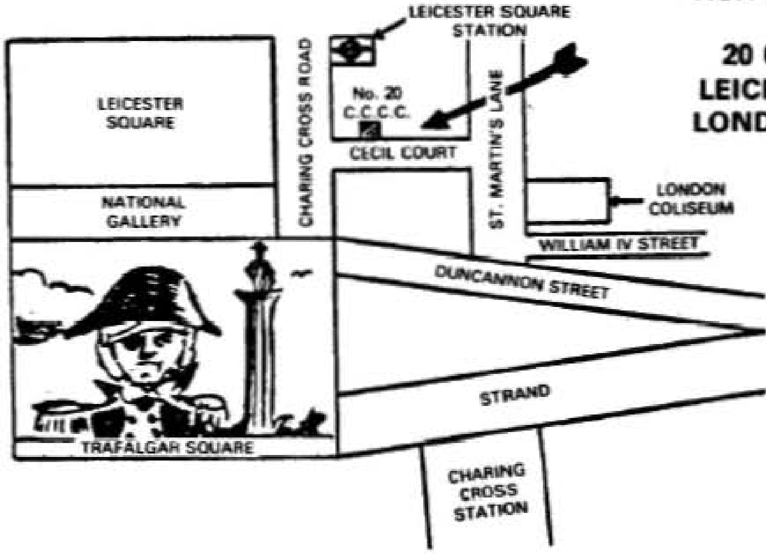
Opposite the British Museum

COINCRAFT

"Nice People To Do Business With"

COLIN NARBETH and SON LTD.

Banknote Specialists



VISIT OUR NEW SHOP
at
20 CECIL COURT
LEICESTER SQUARE
LONDON WC2N 4HE

WRITE FOR FREE PRICE list to our postal address:

6 HALL PLACE GARDENS, ST. ALBANS, HERTS., U.K. AL1 3SP

TELEPHONES: Shop 071 379 6975 Home 0727 868542

AFRICAN NOTES

Properly Graded and Reasonably Priced

Free Price List

Notes for Africa
P.O. Box 91086
Pasadena, CA 91109

MARLCOURT BOOKS
P.O. BOX 956 STATION "B"
WILLOWDALE, ONT. CANADA
M2K 2T6

PHONE: (416) 490-8659
FAX: (416) 489-6448

PAPER MONEY BOOKS

- **BANKNOTE BOOKS and CATALOGUES**
- **BANKING and FINANCIAL HISTORY BOOKS**
- **REFERENCE BOOKS and BIOGRAPHIES**

New, Used, Out-of-Print and Antiquarian

For further information or a free booklist, write or fax us at the above address or phone -

LM-IBNS **Wm. H. McDonald - 416-490-8659**

NOTABILITY

W O R L D B A N K N O T E S

FREE Price Lists on request

- British and World
- Wholesale and Retail

NEW computerised 'WANTS' service
your lists welcomed

NOTABILITY 'Mallards' Chirton Devizes Wiltshire SN10 3QX England. Tel: 038084-593

BILL KRACOV

Buys and Sells
World Paper Money

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

FREE LIST
(617) 232-4526
P.O. Box 15555, Kenmore Station
Boston, MA 02215 U.S.A.
FAX #(617) 734-9846
Toll Free FAX (U.S.A.) 1-800-336-9846

Index to Advertisers